FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA REPORTS ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

LD231042Y Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 23 Sep, ATA--The news agencies report that from September 5 to September 17, the meetings between U.S. President Carter, the Egyptian president As-Sadat and Israeli prime minister Begin took place in Camp David, the summer residence of the U.S. President. At the end of the meetings two documents, which were called "The Framework of Peace in the Middle East" and "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel", were signed. The first document, which speaks about the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza, puts forward the idea of other bargains between Israel, Egypt, Jordan and allegedly the representatives of the inhabitants of these zones, of the creation of "arrangements" so that for a period not exceeding five years a "self-government" is achieved. This so-called self-government will include also the continuation of the presence of the Israeli occupationist troops from a part of the Sinai Peninsula. The airfields left by Israel near Al-'Arish, Rafah, Ra's an-Naqb, Sharm ash-Shaykh, will not be in full and all-round use by Egypt whereas Israel is granted the right on navigating freely through the Suez Canal.

In the so-called plans of "peace" there is no talk either of complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the Arab occupied territories or of the just cause of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine.

So long as the essence of the Middle East issue, the reestablishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people [as received] and so long as even a single inch of the Arab territories will remain occupied, genuine peace and security cannot be established in this area. Every kind of solution which ignores these fundamental issues is in favour of the enemies of the Arab peoples, the imperialist superpowers, U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON VANCE'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

AU241455Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Following the Camp David meeting, U.S. President Carter has sent Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on a trip to the Middle East. The news agencies report that Vance made his first visit to Jordan and Saudi Arabia where he conferred with the reactionary leaders of these countries about the new negotiations conducted at the expense of the Arab peoples. Vance and other American emissaries have been making frequent trips to the Middle East area, in connection with the hatching of new plots designed to achieve the expansionist and predatory aims of U.S. imperialism in that area. The representative of U.S. imperialism has gone to the Middle East to implement the new plans drawn up in Washington.

Vance's trip is also connected with the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in the Middle East where each of them is trying to extend its own expansionist and predatory policy. An emissary of the Soviet social imperialists also visited the Middle East area recently.

Nevertheless, the Arab peoples, who are well aware of the plans and frequent trips of the emissaries of Washington and Moscow, also know that they go to the Middle East to achieve their hegemonistic interests. The plans drawn up by the superpowers are intended to extinguish the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples, to force them to give up their lofty national interests, to capitulate in the face of Israel's blackmail, and to abandon the Palestinian people and totally submit to the foreign imperialist domination.

MASS, PROFESSIONAL GROUPS ISSUE ANTI-SOMOZA DECLARATIONS

Fatherland Front Declaration

AU220857Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 22 Sep, BTA--The National Council of the Fatherland Front issued a declaration yesterday voicing a resolute protest against the criminal moves of the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

"The courage and firmness of the patriots of Nicaragua deserve admiration and respect. All people struggling against imperialism and reaction, for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress are solidary with their heroic struggle."

The National Council of the Fatherland Front expresses its full support to the people of Nicaragua and calls the world progressive people to keep alert against the attempts of imperialism to save the Nicaraguan dictatorship," is underlined in the declaration.

Lawyers Union Declaration

AU222105Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The executive committee of Bulgarian lawyers issued a declaration expressing the concern of the lawyers union regarding the merciless acts of terror and illegal repressive measures carried out by dictator Somoza against the patriots and ordinary citizens of Nicaragua.

The Bulgarian lawyers protest most energetically against mass assassinations in Nicaragua, a country whose population has been waging a long struggle for civil and political rights and for the establishment of a government of national alliance.

DAILIES SCORE RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

Trade Union Daily Commentary

AU211700Y Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 19 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Iliya Pironkov commentary: "Within the Framework of Treason"]

[Text] Yesterday, after a dramatic turn of events which seemed to be expertly staged, the trilateral meeting at Camp David ended with the adoption of a document described by the enthusiastic President Carter as a "framework for peace in the Middle East."

We can definitely say that the results of the 13 days of talks at the U.S. President's mountain retreat are a success for Carter and Begin, a victory for U.S. policy in the Middle East and a victory for Israeli expansionism. A step has been achieved toward those aims which Tel Aviv has been trying to achieve for a long time, namely to negotiate and reach agreement with each victim of aggression separately.

People in the West now assert that Camp David is a victory for all and that it is a victory for peace in the Middle East. There is no truth to such assertions. Begin has every reason to feel that this meeting was an historic one. His emotion, which was, among other things, expressed in his speech when he called the U.S. President "Sunny Boy Jimmy," was quite justified. Israel is about to obtain quite a lot in exchange for empty and nebulous promises. [paragraph continues]

What can we say about As-Sadat, however? He definitely capitulated under double pressure. Having proceeded along the slippery path of treason, he could not help but reach bottom. Guided by narrowminded national and class interests, As-Sadat fell into the trap and definitely betrayed the Arab cause. It is quite symbolic that his closest advisers in the Camp David negotiations--Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, the minister of foreign affairs, and Ashraf Ghurbal, the Egyptian ambassador to the United States--felt incapable of assuming the heavy burden of responsibility for this treason and resigned.

Now, we must stress quite emphatically that the results achieved at Camp David represent a step toward a separatist peace between Israel and Egypt. At the same time, however, such a step represents a serious obstacle for true and lasting peace in the Middle East. It has been stressed on several occasions that such a peace cannot be achieved without the other sides involved in the conflict, or against their interests and without the PLO, in the first place. The first reaction to this business deal fully confirms this fact. Bassan Ashrah, the mayor of Nablus, resolutely declared that there can be no peace and that the struggle is yet to begin.

The document "within the framework of peace" does not even mention the Golan Heights or the Gaza Strip. Things have been thoroughly discussed at Camp David and before that at the White House, but we think that it is too early to glorify the results of the talks in such a manner. One of the goals of the participants in the negotiations is to involve Jordan in the conspiracy, by using the bait of reviving the glory of the great Hashemite dynasty. The Arab peoples, however, will not accept these decisions. Neither will the people of Egypt, to whom As-Sadat promised the liberation of their land and their national sovereignty, while he will have to accept the presence of military bases and the existence of militarized settlements of the occupiers of his territory. What can we say about the Palestinian people whose interests were completely ignored.

The Camp David manipulators believe that the agreements reached at Camp David are compatible with Security Council Resolution No 242. This resolution, however, envisages the full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, while such things are not even mentioned in the documents adopted following the trilateral meeting. The agreements reached at Camp David are essentially a conspiracy against the Arab peoples. These agreements do not lead to peace but to a new exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East.

NARODNA ARMIYA Article

AU231813Y Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Col Ivan Vandev article: "Treacherous Business Deal"]

[Text] The mountain has given birth to...a molehill. This is how we can, briefly but accurately, describe the new separatist business deal concluded at Camp David between Begin and As-Sadat, achieved under the direction and pressure of President Carter as stage manager of the show.

What is the essence of this deal? Who is gaining and who is losing by it? Is this business deal a means of finally and efficiently settling the Middle East conflict, and will it contribute to achieving a just and lasting peace in that dangerously explosive area of our planet? We will try to answer these questions in the following order:

What, indeed, is the result of the 13 days of negotiations held at the U.S. President's summer residence in an atmosphere of secrecy? Let us first hear how the three actors in the Camp David tragi-comedy are evaluating the results of their own work: "A success, which beats all expectations"; this is Carter's dramatic evaluation (Carter, who was stage manager and leading actor of the show). Prime Minister Begin (actor number two) expressed himself in the same pompous style. Inspired by the enthusiasm of the preceding speaker, Begin went so far in his exaltation as to assert, without any restraint, that the results achieved at Camp David are a "contribution to all mankind." What does the third-rate actor Mr as-Sadat think? With obvious conceit (probably trying to suppress his own guilty conscience as regards the Arabs) President as-Sadat described the results achieved as a new "historical event."

As we can see, the actors are satisfied with and even overjoyed about their show at Camp David. Nevertheless, the opinion of the audience, namely of the Arab peoples, for whom the show had been staged, is basically opposed. We have every reason to agree with them, because the most authoritative evaluation of a show can only be given by an unbiased audience, and not by the actors themselves.

Following this excursion into the world of show business, let us return to the question of the essence of the separatist business deal, and let us frankly state that this is nothing but a disgraceful act of treason, a humiliating conspiracy of the aggressor and his protector; a conspiracy concluded at a high price at that. And why?

Because, even the most cursory analysis of the results produced at the Camp David meeting shows that the agreements reached do not take into consideration the interests of the Arab people affected and, in particular, the interests of the primary victim of Israeli aggression--the people of Palestine. On the contrary, everything possible was done at Camp David in order to prevent the participation of the Palestinian people and their political and military vanguard--the PLO--in the settlement of the basic problem of the Middle East conflict--namely the guarantee to the Palestinians of their rights of self-determination and of creating their own state.

As to the next question--that of who is gaining and who is losing from this separatist business deal between Begin and As-Sadat--we can definitely say that in this case the monopolies and militarist cliques both in the United States and in Israel are the winners and that all Arab peoples, including the Egyptians, are the losers. This is confirmed by the announcement that the United States will build two military air stations in Israel, and that while they are under construction Tel Aviv will preserve its military air bases in Sinai. It is also confirmed by the stipulations concerning the fate of the Israeli military settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

After having said all this, it is hardly necessary to proceed any further in order to understand that the separatist deal of Camp David not only does not represent an "historical event" (as As-Sadat said), it does not represent a step forward along the path to a total and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, but, on the contrary--it is aimed at further splitting the united Arab front and at settling the conflict entirely in the interests of the United States, Israel and the Arab reaction.

The results of Camp David show that the path of separatist deals is devoid of any future and that it is even dangerous for the Arab peoples, who are the victims of Israeli aggression. The path of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis was indicated in the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States in 1977. This agreement unequivocally and clearly stated that the path of settlement must go by means of a Geneva conference--an international forum in which all Arab countries interested in the settlement of the Middle East conflict are participating; a conference that is jointly chaired by both the USSR and the United States.

There is no other way. The people at Camp David tried in vain to prove the opposite by fully neglecting the above-mentioned agreement.

INCREASED FUNDING FOR RFE, RADIO LIBERTY REPORTED

AU221726Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The United States is intensifying its subversive propaganda against the socialist countries. A new step in this direction was taken by the U.S. Congress which decided to increase the financial support for the slanderous activities of the Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Liberty Radio stations.

Members of Congress allocated $88 million for the forthcoming year for the so-called Council of International Radio Broadcasting, which is the formal managing organ of the two above-mentioned radio stations. They are actually controlled by CIA.

Compared with the current financial year, funds for the radio diversionists have been increased by $19 million. At the same time, Congress also gave instructions to satisfy the demand of RFE and Radio Liberty for additional funds amounting to $10 million.

CELEBRATIONS, CEREMONIES MARK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Speech by Deputy Defense Minister

LD222004Y Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 22 Sep, BTA--An official meeting was held here today to mark the 34th anniversary of the formation of the Bulgarian People's Army. Colonel General Boris Todorov, deputy minister of national defence, made a speech on the role and importance of the Bulgarian People's Army in the building up and defence of the developed socialist society in this country and of the socialist community.

"The main thing which now characterizes the Bulgarian People's Army, one of its greatest acquisitions, the foundation of its power and might, is the complete moral and political unity of officer and soldiers, their cohesion round the line and policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party," he emphasized.

He said that the combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army rests in the socialist social system, in its full unity with the people and in the fact that it is a living and indivisible part of the powerful combat union of the Warsaw Treaty armies, headed by its mainstay, the Soviet Army.

"This year," Colonel General Todorov said, "we are celebrating the [word indistinct] day of the Bulgarian People's Army in a complex and contradictory international situation which is characterized by the intertwining of two opposing tendencies."

Noting that the process of political detente continues to develop, that the principles of peaceful co-existence are consolidating, he emphasized the significance of the peace Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community for the achievements along the road towards the preservation of peace.

"Bulgaria is making a marked contribution to the strengthening of peace in the world and particularly in the Balkans," Colonel General Todorov continued. "Bulgaria's foreign policy in the Balkans is consistent, principled and devoid of ad hoc considerations.

"A policy of bilateral cooperation, of close friendship with the socialist countries, of peaceful co-existence and good neighbourly relations with the non-socialist countries, this policy excludes territorial claims, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of the other countries."

The speaker pointed out that the other tendency in international relations led to serious complications. to the increase of mutual fears and suspicions, to the piling up of arms and to war. "At present the danger of war is a harsh truth. To blame for this are the actions of the motley and noisy coalition of the enemies of detente: the military-industrial complex and the extreme right circles in the USA and the other NATO countries, the Maoists and other reactionary forces," [words indistinct].

Colonel-General Todorov declared that parallel with the material preparations for war the imperialists are waging a rabid and unprecedented anti-communist, anti-Soviet ideological campaign. While grossly violating the most elementary human rights in their countries and trampling on the rights of the independent peoples, they are making noise about human rights in the socialist countries and impudently interfere in their internal affairs.

"In tune with this activity, dangerous for mankind's future, is the open anti-Soviet and anti-socialist bellicose policy of the present Peking leadership," he added. "At variance with the interests of the Chinese people it is stepping up its preparations for war against the Soviet Army for the realization of its greater-state chauvinist objectives, is waging a malicious campaign against the socialist community and against the (?policy) of detente in the world and is ever more closely linking itself with the most aggressive reactionary forces in the West."

Sofia Military Exercise

AU2320002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A festive meeting and military exercise was held today to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian People's Army. The meeting was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committe Military Department, by deputy ministers of national defense, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and by other officials.

Lt Gen Boris Karamfilov, commander of the Sofia garrison, reviewed the parade and greeted the representative troops participating in the parade as well as the detachments of Komsomol members and young Pioneers. After the commemorative fires were lit, the parade began. In a roll call, the names of all those leaders and workers of the BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and the workers' and youth movement who perished for Bulgaria's freedom and for the victory of socialism were called. Those attending knelt during a minute of silence to pay tribute to the immortal memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the 1923 September uprising, in combat against fascism and capitalism on the battlefields of the fatherland war. The soldiers' "hurrah" hailed the glorious sons of the Bulgarian People's Army, the invincible Soviet Army, the militant unity of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, as well as the heroic and legendary BCP and our beloved socialist motherland. The national anthem was then played, after which the festive exercise ended with fireworks.

Yordanov, Others Lay Wreaths

AU2217555Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the soldiers' uprising, wreaths were laid today in Sofia on behalf of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union city organization, the Sofia City BCP organization, and on behalf of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

Such wreaths were laid at the Knezha district monument and at other monuments memorial places of the Vladaya insurgents who perished during the soldiers' uprising. The ceremony was attended by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia City party organization; Boyan Georgiev, head of the Sofia City agrarian union organization and member of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board; Svetla Daskalova, member of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board and minister of justice; Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, and other officials.

Semerdzhiev Hosts Reception

AU222050Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, gave a cocktail party tonight at the Central Club of the People's Army in Sofia on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The cocktail party was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Dobri Dzhurov, Georgi Yordanov, members of the State Council and government, as well as by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, deputy ministers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Heads of diplomatic missions, military attaches, and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, headed by Habib Djafari, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of Algeria, also attended.

Among those present was Lt Gen Valentin (Shchinelev), deputy of the representative of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to Bulgaria. The cocktail party was held in a comradely atmosphere.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME PRAISES BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH

AU231435Y Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep, BTA--Commenting on Mr Brezhnev's speech in Baku, the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME newspaper points out that it is an expression of the consistent policy of the USSR the principal goal of which is the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

"The circles which have taken the hazardous and adventuresome road of provocations against detente were reminded that it has powerful and reliable defenders. Now when the enemies of the relaxation of international tension have become more active, the paramount significance of the fact that the gigantic power of the Soviet Union stands solid in favour of the ideas of international understanding and progress in disarmament becomes ever more noticeable", the commentary reads.

The paper attaches great importance to the need stressed in Mr Brezhnev's speech for settling the Middle East crisis not by separatist negotiations but by achieving a just and lasting peace.

"The Leninist Soviet policy, and its sincere peacelovingness are a source of confidence and optimism for all who cherish the noble goal of a world without arms and wars. The successes of the builders of the first communist society in the world, the new prospects for cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, strengthen the gigantic material base of the struggle for detente", the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME paper writes. As the paper notes, the Bulgarian public welcomes Mr Brezhnev's speech as an important expression of the efforts for peace of the Soviet Union, and as a major contribution to the consolidation, irreversibility and comprehensiveness of detente.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA

LD222002Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Antonin Fornusek, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Venezuela, in Prague today. Comrade Fornusek is about to leave for his new post.

UNIDO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR VIENNA

LD221727Y Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brno, 22 Sep, CETEKA--Executive Director of the UN Industrial Development Organization Abdul Rahman Khene ended his four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for Vienna today.

He was received during his visit by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula, Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Zdenek Pucek, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation with UNIDO ZDENEK SEDIVY. Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda and Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of General Engineering Miroslav Frk. A communique issued at the conclusion of the visit says that Czechoslovakia will continue supporting UNIDO activity through voluntary financial contributions. The UNIDO executive director appreciated Czechoslovakia's decision to increase the voluntary contributions to the organization in 1978. These means will be used mainly in Czechoslovakia for financing a joint program with UNIDO in the sphere of ceramics and related branches.

Both sides signed a memorandum on the Czechoslovak Government-UNIDO agreement on a joint program of international cooperation in ceramics, building materials and the industry of nonmetallic minerals. Czechoslovak representatives stated that a more active participation of Czechoslovak specialists in UNIDO's activity will be favourable for the developing countries. The UNIDO executive director has also visited the 20th international engineering trade fair in Brno.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH GROMYKO AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD221906Y Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, Sep 22, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee member and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, met here today with Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. They exchanged views on some aspects of bilateral relations and discussed a number of international topics related to the current General Assembly session.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR DEPARTS MOSCOW AFTER USSR VISIT

LD231236Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, today concluded its official friendly visit to the USSR and left Moscow by air for home.

At Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was seen off by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Arrives in Prague

LD231404Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, returned to Prague today. The delegation was in the USSR at the invitation of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, on an official friendly visit. At Ruzyne Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Col Gen Karel Rusov, chief of the general staff of our army and first deputy minister of national defense, and by other representatives. Also present was Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

EVZEN ERBAN RECEIVES SYRIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD221812Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The members of the delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic, under its chairman, Mahmud Hadid, were received in Prague today by the chairman of the Czech National Council, Evzen Erban. He welcomed the guests as representatives of a country which consistently fights for the right of all Arabs to a free life on their own land and against all forms of imperialism and oppression. He acquainted the Syrian deputies with the progressive history of the Czech nation and informed them about the mission and present tasks of the Czech National Council.

The leader of the Syrian delegation, Mahmud Hadid, in his reply, praised Czechoslovak support for the just fight of the Arabs against Israel's aggression and CSSR participation in the development of the national economy of the Syrian Arab Republic. The chairman of the Czech National Council, Evzen Erban, then gave a luncheon in honor of the official delegation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic.

JINDRICH POLEDNIK RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION 22 SEP

LD221804Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received the study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee at the conclusion of its stay in our republic. The delegation is led by Raimundo Espinosa, the deputy chief of a PCC Central Committee department.

CTK REPORTS CRITICAL OF CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

AU221320 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 19 September, on page 7, carries an 800-word CTK Washington dispatch, entitled: "To the Detriment of the Common Arab Cause; the Tripartite Separate Negotiations on the Middle East Concluded." Citing the two documents signed in Camp David, the paper says: "It is obvious that the Camp David meeting could come to an end only at the price of Egyptian President as-Sadat's concessions, to the detriment of the common Arab cause, and particularly of the Palestinian people.

"The U.S. President has called the results of the meeting a 'success.' The SEPARATE ARRANGEMENTS ACHIEVED BEHIND THE BACKS OF THE ARAB PEOPLES ARE ADVANTAGEOUS FOR ISRAEL AND ITS INTERESTS. THEY ALSO ENABLE A FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE MIDEAST AREA. That is also why Prime Minister Begin did not conceal his gratification. This is understandable, since the Camp David arrangement enables Israel to continue to occupy the Arab territories and forms the framework for a further compromise arrangement."

After stating that the first agreement signed concerns the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and describing the Egyptian proposal on this prior to the meeting, the paper continues: "The agreement on 'the principles for achieving peace in the Middle East' is nevertheless essentially based on the Israeli proposal for setting up a temporary 5-year autonomy in this occupied territory. IT CIRCUMVENTS THE JUST DEMAND FOR THE PALESTINIANS' SELF-DETERMINATION AND, ON TOP OF THAT, DEFINES ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO BUILD SEVERAL BASES ON THIS TERRITORY, IN WHICH IT WOULD RETAIN ITS 'SECURITY' UNITS. THE MILITARIZED ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS THERE CAN ALSO REMAIN. At the same time, the agreement makes no mention of whether Israel would leave this area after the aforesaid 5-year period, and completely ignores the Palestinian people's right to create an independent state, as well as the PLO's role. It also envisages the participation of international units, and certain American Government figures do not exclude in this connection the fact that American contingents, too, would be sent into this area in future. According to observers' opinions, this document, moreover, enables Israel to conduct lengthy maneuvering and to revise promises during the temporary period. It is also obvious--and this also follows from President Carter's statement--THAT PRESSURE WILL BE EXERTED ON OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES, AND PARTICULARLY ON JORDAN, SYRIA AND LEBANON, TO TAKE PART IN FURTHER SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS. This is indicated by the concentration of Israeli troops on the borders of these states." The paper then gives the gist of the second agreement, stressing that Israeli units are supposed to leave Sinai "only 3 years after the signing of the treaty" and pointing out, in the matter of "militarized Israeli settlements," that As-Sadat allegedly insists that this question be solved prior to the conclusion of the peace treaty; but it can be presumed that in preparing it he will also make concessions in this respect. According to observers' opinion, this agreement, too, is humiliating for Egypt. In fact, after the peace treaty is signed, Egypt is to fully normalize its contacts with Israel, even though the Israeli Army may remain on Egyptian territory for 3 more years." The article concludes by citing the reactions in Syria and the Palestinian national council, as well as Begin's announcement about two U.S.-built military bases in Negev.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on the same day and page carries a 1,200-word version of the same dispatch, omitting the first passage quoted here and the one on pressure to be exerted against Arab countries, but adding reports on the reaction in the Syrian press, in Nablus, and in the Israeli Communist Party. In reporting on Begin's statements to Israeli journalists in Washington, the paper calls his "declaration, according to which Israel does not intend to withdraw its occupation units from the West Bank of the Jordan even after the 5-year transition period, and the establishment of so-called Palestinian 'autonomy'" a further "blow to the carefully staged 'success' of Camp David." According to the paper, Begin's denial of a commitment to stop building further settlements west of the Jordan during the negotiations signifies a "grave rupture in prospects for a separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement."

LEONID BREZHNEV'S 22 SEP BAKU ADDRESS PRAISED

LD2320534Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Editor Alois Tomasek commentary on Brezhnev's 22 September Baku speech]

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev's speech was more than a mere inventory of international events.

It was a calm rejection of provocations to which the Soviet Union has been subjected, a confirmation of the principled and unchanging Soviet foreign policy and an assessment of the latest developments.

Even the biggest word jugglers from the bourgeois press will have difficulties in distorting such a clear statement as: Our policy toward the countries of the capitalist world, naturally including the United States, has been and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation. As the basic task of our foreign policy, we will do our utmost to halt the feverish arms race, and to strengthen peace and the security of nations. We believe that all states, small or large--those who possess nuclear weapons as well as those who do not--have the right to reliable security. Let no one doubt that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will continue to contribute, with dignity, to fulfilment of these tasks, important for all mankind.

These are words whose content had undoubtedly been agreed upon during the traditional Crimea meetings of statesmen from the socialist countries. They confirm the policy set out by the congresses of the fraternal parties, but in the given situation, they are also a slap in the face to provocateurs and politicians who think that the socialist countries will alter their policy if addressed from a position of strength. They would like to hear strong words, which they could misuse as new justification for increasing the arms buildup, which, in any case, goes beyond rational limits. They have waited in vain.

Participants of the UN General Assembly will certainly appreciate the calm but resolute stance of the socialist countries, represented by Comrade Brezhnev's speech in Baku.

Two other aspects of Comrade Brezhnev's speech are important. The first is his statement that the distance separating the standpoints of the two sides, the Soviet Union and the United States, in their talks on strategic arms limitations is not so great that it cannot be overcome, given the good will and wisdom of a statesman. This is an appeal to those forces in the United States who assess the situation realistically and who understand that it is essential to come to agreement before technology presents us with new weapons which will be more destructive than those known today. It is an appeal both to the mind and to the heart, but, at the same time it exposes to ridicule those who, as Comrade Brezhnev said, do not want lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation, desiring a new stage in cold war.

The other important aspect of the speech was the accurate definition of the Middle East situation following the talks among Carter, As-Sadat and Begin at Camp David. Comrade Brezhnev stated that the situation continues to be complicated and potentially dangerous, both for the countries in the area and the whole world. The reason lies in the fact, Comrade Brezhnev noted, that Israel and the forces it leans on stubbornly refuse to take into account the legitimate rights and interests of the people of the Arab countries, and in the fact that Israel is trying to force its own will on the Arabs, either through force of arms or through diplomacy, but decidedly from a position of strength. This was exactly the situation at Camp David, where As-Sadat was forced to retreat under the combined pressure of Israel and the United States.

The message contained in the speech delivered yesterday by Comrade Brezhnev in Baku is clear. Only one road leads to real solution of the Middle East conflict, which is that of full liberation of all Arab territories occupied in 1967 by Israel, full and unequivocal respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the ensurance of a reliable, guaranteed security for all sides in the area, naturally including Israel. Such a settlement is only possible with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Comrade Brezhnev's speech was thus literally filled to capacity with topical problems. Above all, however, one can clearly feel in it an endeavor to insure that the world, which stands at a crossroad, embarks on the only possible road, a road of life, a road of peace.

U.S. PLANS FOR OPENING SEA EXPLOITATION CONDEMNED

AU2514435Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[Jan Hrebar commentary in the column "Note": "The Monopolies' Exploitation"]

[Text] The role played in protecting the international monopolies' exploitive interests was revealed during and particularly at the conclusion of the negotiations at the Law of the Sea Conference, which ended a few days ago in New York and which belonged, both in extent and in significance, among the most important UN actions. The U.S. delegation and those of Japan and the FRG delivered an open threat to turn their backs on all those seeking cooperation and equal rights in utilizing the raw riches on the sea and ocean beds, as well as on everything that has been accomplished and agreed upon in this respect to date.

We have here a course in sharp contradiction to the solemn commitments already adopted, a course mocking the efforts of the absolute majority of the 158 countries taking part in the Law of the Sea Conference, countries which have strived since 1970 to work out a common agreement to legally establish the principle that the mineral riches of the sea and ocean beds are the common property of mankind and that, therefore, their extraction cannot and must not become the object of unilateral exploitation. This is a completely new approach to utilization of mineral riches, since it expresses equal rights, excludes discrimination against less developed countries and, on the contrary, demands international cooperation. This approach is encountering a number of difficulties in terms of the way it should be established in a proper legal international front, which is why the marathon conference negotiations will continue next spring in Geneva.

In this situation, the United States has hastened to declare that it will wait no longer, but will adopt a law opening the gates for the exploitation of the mineral riches of the seas and oceans by its own monopolies.

The conference's participants were able to evaluate the tactics involved, as it was the U.S. delegation that was striving in every way to postpone the adoption of an international agreement, so as to open the way for the adoption of its own national law. Supreme hypocrisy resounded in the statement made by Elliot Richardson, chief of the U.S. delegation, when he said that, although the United States had voted for the UN declaration specifying that the natural riches in seas and oceans are the property of all mankind, the declaration--as he immediately added--is not the same as an international law. And since an international law still does not exist, the United States has no inhibitions about beginning exploitation.

The absolute majority of participating countries are of a completely different opinion and regard the adopted declaration as a solemn commitment by all, without exception. The moves of the American and several other delegations faithfully reflect the interests of international monopolies, which regard the natural wealth on sea and ocean beds as rich spoils. The socialist countries, and together with them the absolute majority of the conference's participants, resolutely oppose the old colonialist practices which the imperialist great powers would like to implement regarding extraction of natural riches from the world's oceans.

RADIO COMMENTS ON FRG 'SPY HUNT', CIA INVOLVEMENT

LD231156Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] An incident--not the first of its kind, and one which was designed to discredit realistically minded politicians of the federal government coalition--recently stirred up political life in West Germany. Active agents of socialist countries are allegedly working in high posts of coalition parties. Josef Hora has written a commentary on the entire affair and on the role of the American CIA:

The Carter administration is currently demanding not only loyalty to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from its allies, but, and ever more clearly, an absolute subjection to the dangerous, conflict-prone strategy of Washington in international relations. This has been confirmed more than once by the President's adviser on questions of national security, Brzezinski; it was confirmed by the campaign conducted a month ago in the U.S. media against some leading politicians of the West German Government coalition, who are hardly overjoyed at America's return to a policy of strength vis-a-vis socialist countries. Where direct pressure has no effect, provocations come in handy. This, too, is part of the background of the current spy hunt in Bonn.

Here are the facts, in brief: A Romanian Government official, who had been working for years for the American secret service, CIA, came forth after his recent escape to the West, with sensational revelations. Allegedly, there are in Bonn superspies working and naturally, for the East. Even though the man was not able to cite one name, let alone concrete and tangible proof, it was sufficient to cause the CIA to unleash an action once again bearing the clear imprint of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the security adviser of U.S. President Carter.

Specific people are not the target of the campaign; its target is the policy of detente. The aim is, by means of a press campaign and unsubstantiated accusations, to compromise politicians whose names are, and will remain, linked with the start of a realistic approach in West German foreign policy, which occurred at the beginning of the 1970's. Reports have also been confirmed that even before the onset of the Bonn spy hunt, American journalists visited the headquarters of the opposition parties, CDU and CSU, and their propaganda centers. People talk again about a rightist axis leading from security departments, through the opposition, to the rightwing press. The fact that the first sensational revelation was carried by such outright reactionary papers as Springer's BILD or the weekly QUICK, which 8 years ago tried by means of false documents to prevent the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, merely adds a final touch to the background of the whole action, which confirms that U.S. reactionary forces, currently cooperating directly with the West German right, are ready to employ outright misinformation and conscious slanders when they do not succeed, by other means, in altering the positive attitude of the West German public toward the policy of detente.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO PREMIER'S OFFICE OFFICIAL

LD221318Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has conferred the Order of Labor on Dr Vladimir Svoboda, head of a division at the federal premier's office, on his 60th birthday, in recognition of his long years of public and political work. The high state distinction was presented to him by Premier Lubomir Strougal in Prague today.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ASSESSES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

AU221600Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Beirut: "No Step to Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] The outcome of the Camp David meeting has been resolutely denounced in broad sections of the Arab world.

In a statement, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), termed the "framework agreement" a betrayal of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. It rejected the agreement as aggressive meddling in the affairs of the Palestinian people. The Syrian premier called Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories as the only road to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, a peace which is impossible without safeguarding the legitimate national interests of the Palestinian people. The Jordanian Council of Ministers stated that each separate participation of an Arab country in negotiations weakens the Arab position and reduces the chances for peace. The head of the Lebanese Government pointed out that the Palestinian people would accept no other alternative but a return to their homeland. The Libyan Government stressed that the Camp David accords are null and void since neither Israel nor Egypt is authorized to conclude them. The Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq termed the separate agreement part of an anti-Arab conspiracy and called on all Arab states to join the joint struggle against imperialism. The Saudi Arabian Government also called the Camp David agreements unacceptable.

The first of the documents signed in Camp David indeed constitutes a factual confirmation of the notorious Begin plan which was also rejected by Egypt only half a year ago as annexationist. It contains vague promises to grant limited "autonomy" to the Palestinians residing in the territories occupied by Israel, the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan, after a 5-year "transition period;" But basically the Israeli occupation is to be maintained. Egypt has also agreed to the continued stationing of Israeli troops in these areas, and Israel wants to adhere to its aggressive settlement policy. Begin underscored in Washington that the agreed halt to the establishment of new Zionist "defense settlements" was only valid for the duration of negotiations on the planned separate peace with Egypt.

There is no mention of the assertion of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to form their own, independent state, just as there is no mention of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, recognized by the UN Organization.

The framework agreement for the planned peace treaty is self-evident. In it Egypt pledges to conclude such a treaty with Israel within 3 months. Israel will begin the gradual withdrawal of its troops from the Sinai peninsula, which is to extend over 2-3 years, only some 3-9 months afterwards. Israel was given the assurance that Egypt will reconcile itself to limited sovereignty over the Sinai by granting to Israel "security zones", as well as "zones of arms and troop limitations" for the Egyptian Army and by renouncing the military use of the Sinai airfields. Begin stressed in addition that "Israel did not comply with As-Sadat's demand to remove the Israeli settlements from the Sinai peninsula."

Typical of the Camp David agreements are the vague formulations, which almost encourage conflicting interpretations. "After 13 days of negotiations, 40 questions remained unsolved, including questions that concern the fate of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and Israeli settlements on the Sinai peninsula," stated the U.S. AP agency. [paragraph continues]

The New York UNRS Press Service wrote that the Camp David negotiations "terminated with the desperate attempt to transform a failure into overcoming serious differences of opinions." A correspondent noted even at the White House press conference on Saturday that the signed framework agreements are "only cosmetics for an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace agreement."

Obviously splitting the victims of Israeli aggression policy by such a separate peace was the main objective of the Camp David meeting. "When one looks at the deeds not at the world, the Americans are not interested in solving the fundamental problems that are the root of the Middle East conflict, but in establishing a situation that would compel each of the sides involved in the conflict to constantly be forced to require assistance from overseas," Moscow IZVESTIYA noted.

It is obvious: The road to a just and durable peace in the Middle East has been complicated by the so-called Camp David settlement. Peace in the Middle East is farther off then ever. It is evident that safeguarding a just and durable peace in the Middle East in accordance with the UN resolutions can only be achieved by the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to form their own state.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives SRV Vice President

LD222038Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, received Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho for a friendly talk. Nguyen Huu Tho conveyed greetings from Secretary General of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Le Duan, and from SRV President Ton Duc Thang, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker briefed the guests on the realization of the Ninth SED Party Congress decisions and the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR. The workers will prepare for the 30th anniversary of the GDR with great zest for work as a display of the progress made by the first socialist German workers and peasants state. In the area of foreign relations, the GDR is at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, endeavoring to make an active contribution toward securing peace and continuing the process of detente.

Nguyen Huu Tho congratulated Erich Honecker on the successful flight of the GDR's first cosmonaut on board a Soviet spaceship. He told of the efforts being made by the Vietnamese workers to fulfill the decisions of the Fourth VCP Party Congress and expressed his country's gratitude for the GDR's solidarity aid.

Erich Honecker welcomed Vietnam's initiative for the further development and securing of its relations with the states of Southeast Asia and Africa, which is fully supported by the GDR. The GDR also considers important Vietnam's proposals for the creation of a zone of peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia. It resolutely condemns the Peking leaders' intrigues aimed against the sovereignty of Vietnam and the acts of aggression by Kampuchea against Socialist Vietnam.

The two men stated with satisfaction that the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples are developing dynamically. They paid tribute to the purposeful development of relations on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed 4 December 1977 between the GDR and Vietnam.

It was stated that Vietnam's admission to CEMA was of great significance, and contributed to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Erich Honecker gave the assurance that the GDR would continue to give support and solidarity to Vietnam in all areas and would deepen cooperation.

Meets Algerian Ambassador

LD221808Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Algerian Ambassador Abdel Hafed Mansouri for a farewell visit.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the traditionally friendly relations and the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries, which have visibly progressed in recent times. He thanked Ambassador Mansouri for his work in the GDR and asked him to convey cordial greetings to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the Council of the Revolution.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH CONFERENCE NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS

LD231712Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1118 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The second meeting of the 3d Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR continued Saturday in the Stefanus foundation in Berlin-Weissensee. At the start, the members of the synod heard the report of the Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates. The report pays tribute in detail to the talk between the chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, with the executive of the Federation of Evangelical Churches because of its importance in the shaping of Christian existence and church life in socialist society. In this connection, the chairman of the Council of State once again stressed the churches' high commitment toward peace, their humanitarian aid to suffering peoples, their charitable work and their independent work as an important factor of social life.

The report recognizes the efforts made by the state organs to implement what was resolved as a result of the meeting on 6 March and confirms their good state of fulfillment. The talks and practices in the communities showed that agreement was possible where philosophical convictions differed in principle. It states: "The cooperation essentially needed from the beginning between Marxists and Christians in these areas of society has made it easier to get to know and understand one another better than was to be expected from the differing traditions. The learning process goes on: Christians will be able to be present where it is a matter of more peace and justice, where people in need and distress have to be helped, where coexistence can be improved and where they will feel encouragement from their church."

FISCHER ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

LD222310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2225 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in New York today. He is heading the GDR delegation to the 33d UN general assembly meeting. The GDR foreign minister will present a declaration of principle on 29 September to the world forum, which begins the general debate in the plenum on Monday.

Meets Gromyko

LD241400Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0747 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York (ADN correspondent)--A meeting between Oskar Fischer and Andrey Gromyko, foreign ministers of the GDR and the Soviet Union respectively, took place in New York on Saturday. During the meeting, a detailed exchange of views concerning a number of topical international questions, including those which are on the agenda of the 33d UN general assembly, took place. They stressed the determination of the GDR and the USSR to contribute in every possible way toward deepening international detente and implementing effective measures to stop the arms race and steer toward disarmament, as well as the development of peaceful cooperation between states. The ministers expressed their satisfaction about the successful development of relations between the two states which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two sides emphasized that they would continue to do everything in order to strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship between the GDR and the Soviet Union, the closest cooperation in all areas of bilateral relations and international politics, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries and for the benefit of socialism and of peace everywhere. In this connection, the role of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was underlined. At the meeting the main policy directions of the two parties and states, and their cooperation in the international area were fixed. The talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and showed the complete agreement of views concerning all the questions discussed.

Meets ADN Correspondent

LD241030Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0636 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York (ADN correspondent)--"The leading subject of the 33d UN general assembly ought to give strong impetus to international detente and to resolutely contribute toward progress on the path to disarmament." This was emphasized by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Sunday to the New York ADN correspondent. Oskar Fischer, who is heading the GDR delegation at the UN general assembly session underlined that the GDR "will be supporting all initiatives serving those objectives." Particular efforts are required in order to counter the attempts by the opponents of detente to dismantle the progress made so far. This problem, Oskar Fischer stressed, will also be a substantial part of the talks which he will be having with other foreign ministers on the sidelines of the UN general assembly session in New York.

The GDR foreign minister, who arrived at UN headquarters this weekend, will be making a declaration of principle to the plenum next Friday.

MITTAG-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD221801Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1356 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, (ADN correspondent)--The GDR delegation led by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag has ended his official visit to Austria with the signing of an agreement on extending the trade and payments agreement, and other agreements concerning the development of economic relations, as well as commercial contracts, including a contract for the construction of a plate mill at Ilsenburg in Magdeburg Bezirk on an offset basis. The delegation, which visited Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Government, arrived back in Berlin today.

During the stay in Austria, Guenter Mittag was received by Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky for extensive talks. The delegation also had talks with Anton Benya, president of the National Council; Dr Hannes Androsch, vice chancellor and minister for finance; Dr Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry; Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Chamber of Industry; as well as managing directors of major companies.

At the GDR embassy, agreements and contracts were signed today. The agreements will help to further develop the overall relations between the GDR and Austria on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and will mark major steps to the advantage of both sides in the economic and scientific-technical sphere.

At the meeting between Guenter Mittag and Dr Hannes Adrosch, Austrian vice chancellor and finance minister, both sides noted the positive development of bilateral economic relations and voiced the expectation that they will continue to develop well in the future.

Dr Gerhard Beil, first deputy minister for foreign trade, and Dr Hannes Androsch, Austrian minister for finance, signed an agreement on the financing of projects on an offset basis. Dr Androsch assessed this agreement as evidence of the rapidly developing bilateral economic relations.

During the talk with Anton Benya, who recently visited the GDR with a parliamentary delegation, the president of the National Council asked Guenter Mittag to convey cordial greetings to GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann.

The usefulness of continuing talks with leading representatives of the GDR's political and economic life was stressed by Rudolf Sallinger at his meeting with the GDR delegation. At the same time, he expressed his satisfaction at the state of the development of the economic relations between the two countries and paid tribute to the fact that in its economic relations with Austria, the GDR took account of the structure of Austria's economy and included many specialized small and medium-sized enterprises, as an expression of its understanding of their problems. Rudolf Sallinger and Rudolf Murgott, president of the GDR foreign trade chamber, signed an agreement on holding of "Days of Austrian Technology" in the GDR next June.

In a talk between Guenter Mittag and Boehm, managing director of the firm of Waagner-Bire, Boehm expressed his thanks for the good development of his firm's relations with the GDR during the past few years. Waagner-Bire is an efficient medium-sized engineering enterprise which is participating in several investment and rationalization projects in the GDR.

of Voest-Alpine, Heribert Apfalter, it was participation in investment projects, develop the well markets, and augment scientific-technical cooperation. and General Director Dr Nuebert of the GDR Industrieanlagen- signed the important contract for the delivery of a on an offset basis, and export contracts for the delivery of

of the GDR delegation to Austria, GDR Ambassador Gerhard representatives of government, industry, banks and commerce and engaged in lively conversations with Guenter Mittag and expressed their satisfaction at the development of relations.

Bruno Kreisky, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and Trade Minister Dr Josef Staribacher answered questions from Austrian journalists about the results of the visit.

FDGB-LED FDGB DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD2411436Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1054 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tokyo (ADN correspondent)--An FDBG delegation, headed by FDGB National Executive Chairman Harry Tisch, arrived in Japan on Sunday. The delegation was invited by the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (SOHYO), but will also be having talks with the Executive of the Association of Independent Trade Unions (CHURITSU ROREN).

The delegation includes members of the Presidium, as well as Horst Heintze and [illegible] Secretaries of the FDGB National Executive.

HUNGARIAN ATTACHE CITES GOOD MILITARY RELATIONS

AU2110337Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Hungary's Army Closely Linked With National People's Army"]

[Text] The Hungarian soldiers are strengthening their worker-peasant state with outstanding feats in reliably protecting the socialist gains militarily. This is what Col Jozsef Tomai, military and air attache at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR, stated in Berlin on Wednesday, in a press conference on the forthcoming 130th anniversary of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

"Our army enjoys the people's confidence, alongside the glorious Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces. It is always capable and ready to fulfill its internationalist obligations." Referring to the treaty of friendship between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic concluded in 1977, Colonel Tomai stressed that the relations between both states and their armies have become closer every year. "To us the friendship between both peoples is one of our historic gains. Jointly we protect what our people have created. We are linked by the common social system and the goal of strengthening socialism and securing peace," he underscored.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY

Arrives, Met by Lazar

LD221702Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has arrived in Budapest. He was invited by Gyorgy Lazar to pay an unofficial visit. The Austrian visitor was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by our chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Sees Kadar, Lazar, Losonczi

LD222154Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] In the late afternoon today, soon after his arrival at Ferihegy Airport, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, met the Austrian federal chancellor in the parliament building and had an exchange of views with him. They discussed neighborly relations between the two countries, the development of cooperation and topical questions of the international situation. Premier Gyorgy Lazar was present at the meeting.

Bruno Kreisky also called on Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in the parliament building. The Austrian ambassador in Budapest was also present.

This evening Gyorgy Lazar and his wife will give a dinner for the Austrian chancellor and his wife.

Holds Talks With Lazar

LD232344Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has held a discussion with the Austrian chancellor on bilateral relations and international questions. Bruno Kreisky and his wife, who are in our country on an unofficial visit, visited Hajdu-Bihar County during the weekend in the company of Gyorgy Lazar and his wife. The guests were welcomed in Debrecen by the leaders of the county and the city.

In the evening, the Executive Committee of the county council gave a dinner in honor of the Hungarian and Austrian premiers. Tomorrow Bruno Kreisky will visit Kortobagy. During the afternoon, he will return to Budapest.

Leaves Budapest

LD242146Y Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep, MTI--Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, who had been in Hungary for an unofficial visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Budapest on Sunday afternoon.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON GOOD RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

LD231155Y Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] In July this year the Hungarian and Austrian foreign ministers conferred in Vienna and signed an agreement doing away with the need for citizens traveling in the other country to apply for visas. This was a natural development in the relations between Hungary and Austria and even bigger numbers of Austrian holidaymakers are expected to visit Hungary in 1979. As a result, Hungary will also contribute to the investments being made in Hungary to expand tourist facilities.

The doing away with visas in effect indicates that the two governments intend to do their utmost to promote detente and increase bilateral contacts. This is contrary to the opinion of some Western countries that the socialist countries should be made to pay a higher price for detente, while in some 20 capitals the whole prospect for detente is put in doubt.

However, in foreign policy Austria did not follow this path but has continued to build up its relations with the socialist countries. Contacts between Hungary and Austria have not been based on attacks but on constructive arguments and discussions that have not had an ideological but a practical character, centered around practical matters for insuring the smooth development of bilateral relations and East-West relations in general; and the essence of such discussions has always been that both countries should also aim to reach agreement and not doubt the good intentions of the other; and it has been this fundamental trust that has contributed to the good relations and the favorable atmosphere with the current visit to Chancellor Kreisky.

MTI REPORTS ON CONCLUSION OF VISIT BY AMERICAN CP DELEGATION

LD221802Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep MTI--At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America [CPUSA], the party's President Henry Winston, and member of the Political Committee George Meyers, paid a visit to Hungary between September 17-22.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received the delegation. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, conducted a discussion with the delegates.

Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, had also an exchange of views with the American party delegation.

At the negotiations, the two parties' representatives gave reciprocal information of their parties' situation and activities and exchanged views, in the spirit of understanding, on current issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement.

It was found that in spite of newly-arisen tensions the trend of peaceful coexistence and detente continued to exert influence on the international life. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, in unity with the supporters of peace and progress, are increasing all over the world their activities aimed at forcing back imperialist attempts against international detente, at stopping the armaments race endangering the future of mankind and at the promotion of the cause of disarmament.

The two parties' representatives regard as especially dangerous that the Chinese leadership, pursuing a great-power policy, is increasingly supporting the imperialist and reactionary circles, threatening world peace and opposing the cause of national independence and social progress.

The representatives of the two parties ensured full support and solidarity for the Vietnamese people building socialism. They voiced the conviction that it was a common interest of all countries and nations in the Indochinese area to settle issues in dispute in a peaceful way as well as to restore and develop good-neighbourly relations.

The two sides confirmed their parties' position that the settlement of the Middle-East crisis could only be realized in a comprehensive way. For this it is indispensable to withdraw all Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and to restore the Palestine Arab people's legal rights, including the right to establish an independent state. The security of every country in that region can be guaranteed only this way.

The two parties' representatives declared solidarity with the national liberation movements and ensured their parties' internationalist support for the African countries following the socialist trend. The need was stressed to strengthen further international unity in the struggle carried on against racial regimes and racial discrimination.

The HSWP and the CPUSA attach great importance to the unity of the international communist and workers movement. It was established that the bi- and multilateral meetings between the sister parties as well as comradely relations and exchanges of views were playing an important role in realizing the national and joint international targets of the communist parties.

In the course of the discussions, the HSWP's representatives assured the American sister party, working under hard conditions, of the Hungarian communists' internationalist solidarity in the struggle waged for peace, international detente, for protecting the American workers' interests and against the rule of monopolies.

It was affirmed at the negotiations that the two sister parties would continue to develop relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The delegation of the CPUSA left Budapest on Friday.

NEPSZABADSAG Interview

LD242042Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Press Review]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep, MTI--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Henry Winston, president of the Communist Party of the United States, and George Meyers, member of the party's Political Bureau, visited Budapest. Before their departure from Budapest, they received Peter Vajda, staff journalist of NEPSZABADSAG, for an interview. The Budapest daily carries the interview in its Sunday issue.

Speaking about American attempts to stop the process of detente, Winston, the ruling class of the United States it is not an easy historical lesson to draw conclusions about the changes in world situation, because it concerns a world situation in which the international balance of forces is not going to change over a long time to come in favour of the United States' imperialism.

The popular liberation movements in oppressed countries are strengthening and wide working masses are stepping up their anti-monopoly fight in most of the capitalist countries. Under these circumstances, among the bourgeoisie, in leading circles one comes across views that show lack of comprehension of the essence of the change and which are directed at modifying the entire course of history.

"Influential rightist forces in the United States are emboldened by the fact that anti-detente views find place in the administration's policies and that is why they are (stepping) up their pressure on the administration. A special feature of the situation is that the anti-communist attempts of American imperialism are fully supported by the present Peking leadership."

There are several indications, pointed out Henry Winston, [words indistinct] certain influential representatives of the bourgeoisie. The overwhelming majority of the Americans are aware that SALT agreement is of vital importance. If an accord is reached, they will receive it with joy and relief. This is not a sheer supposition, he added. This is witnessed not only by the data of mass opinion research but also by the expansion of peace movement which is becoming ever more organized.

The daily also comments on the meeting of Carter, As-Sadat and Begin in a writing entitled "Camp David Bargain". It establishes that these agreements which were reached Monday morning at the American-Egyptian-Israeli summit, do not conform the least to the settlement principles based on the resolutions adopted by the UN. The 13-day Camp David meeting concluded first of all with concessions by As-Sadat. That is why it is understandable that while the Camp David trio are doing everything to play up the agreements, [word indistinct] the separate bargain has been condemnatory in the majority. It deserves attention that even the conservative Tunisian regime has taken a stand against the bargain.

In the meanwhile, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Camp David accords have left almost every problem open, simply because the participants were "destined to succeed"--that is, they had to produce some result, some semblance of result. The diverging interpretations of the accords now already refute official optimisn in Washington.

For the time being, most observers are of the view that the agreements are replete with ambiguities and it is highly doubtful whether if will be possible to resolve the outstanding key problems. As-Sadat, as it was stated by Egyptian as well as Israeli leaders, is ready for bargaining with Israel even if it occurs by total neglect of other Arab and Palestinian forces' interests, underlines NEPSZABADSAG.

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS ARAB REACTION TO CAMP DAVID

LD241300Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondent Gyorgy Onodi from Kuwait on Arab reaction to Camp David]

[Text] I arrived in Damascus during the closing stage of the Egyptian-American-Israeli summit meeting, but before its official conclusion. At that time, no one in the Syrian capital thought that any kind of agreement could be reached at the summit. The other summit conference, the one for the leaders of the confrontation states, was convened so that they could mutually and demonstratively condemn As-Sadat's separate moves. By the time the summit conference opened in the presence of Al-Asad, Boumediene, Al-Qadhdhafi, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Arafat, the situation had changed thoroughly.

Just as before, the Israeli leaders were willing to conclude the two troop disengagement agreements in exchange for military aid valued at several billion dollars; now they accepted the bargain, not for nothing, but for the construction of two new airports. The deal is, of course, a very onesided one, since As-Sadat had to compromise his beliefs.

At the opening session of the Damascus summit conference, in the presence of the world press, I was able to hear the hard words with which Syrian President Al-Asad and Palestinian leader 'Arafat rejected and condemned the Egyptian way. The opinion of the confrontation states on Camp David was easy to guess. With the changed situation it was not the Egyptian experiment they rejected but Egyptian deeds.

More complicated connections were indicated by the fact that Saudi Arabia and Jordan did not support As-Sadat. Though the Riyadh court expressed its views cautiously, it still called to account its main debtor, among other things, for ignoring the Palestinian question and the future of Jerusalem. Husayn, who contrary to earlier plans did not meet As-Sadat in Morocco, also dissociated himself from Camp David and announced that he would not joint the Begin-As-Sadat talks.

Here in Kuwait, some political observers do not think it impossible that the countries of the Arabian Peninsula, including the Emirates and Kuwait, are trying, by rejecting As-Sadat's policies, to encircle the five of Damascus, more precisely they are trying to prevent closer links, including military ones, among the confrontation states and the socialist world under the influence of developments in the area.

Naturally, nothing is final yet: Camp David was followed by Damascus but at the same time feverish diplomatic activity also began. The ink had hardly dried on the Camp David document when U.S. Secretary of State Vance left for the Middle East, but, according to news received here, he has achieved little. It is not easy, of course, to see what is behind the wings and the polite words. From Damascus 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi flew to Jordan to meet King Husayn. It is likely that the minutes of these talks can be studied only by future historians.

As-Sadat, his job accomplished, has gone home, but before leaving the United States he already assured the Egyptian people that he would make a clean sweep at home. The promised clean-up operation will probably hit those who have reservations about the policies of the president who is settling the common problems of the Arabs from a strictly Egyptian point of view.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA DEPARTS TO ATTEND UNGA SESSION

LD221320Y Budapest MTI in English 1105 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 Sep, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left Friday for New York to attend the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Arrives in New York

LD231414Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has arrived in New York. According to plans, he will address the UN General Assembly on Wednesday. He will also conduct several bilateral talks with his counterparts attending the General Assembly session.

DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR CALLS FOR REDUCTION IN FOREIGN DEBT

LD242026Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[From the press review: NEPSZABADSAG on Hungary's Foreign Debt]

[Text] Restoration of the balance of trade in the Hungarian economy and reducing the excessive debt to the capitalist countries are our primary tasks, said Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, in an interview given to Istvan Foldes, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG. He said that the enterprises will be forced by harsher economic conditions to increase efficiency and to improve the production structure. For example, from 1 January, the tax on profits will be increased and the level of compulsory reserves will be raised; the sale of goods in the domestic market will be made more difficult and the enterprises will be thereby prompted to increase their exports to capitalist countries. By strengthening the norms of the system of economic regulators, an end will be put to the situation in which the regulation was dependent on the individual needs of the enterprises. Istvan Huszar also said that the living standard policy is invariably guided by the objectives laid down in the party's program statement but in the coming years the conditions for obtaining incomes will be restricted; this concerns, first of all, the receipts of the enterprises but is valid also for personal incomes.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

LD221115Y Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep, MTI--Wednesday afternoon at the Budapest centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Wilfredo Torres Iribar, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and Ferenc Marta, general secretary of the Hungarian academy, signed the two countries' scientific cooperation workplan for 1979-80.

The workplan envisages continuation of research in all themes commenced earlier jointly. The delegation of the Cuban Academy of Sciences was received Thursday by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the HSWP CC's Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs Department.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1400 GMT on 24 September adds that "a protocol of cooperation between the Hungarian and Cuban academies of science has been signed in Budapest. Wilfredo Torres Iribar, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, has acquainted himself with scientific achievements in our country and experiences in science organization. He was also received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy premier. Before his departure, he said that Hungarian geologists are providing important assistance in prospecting for raw materials in Cuba, and experts from the two countries are jointly mapping areas under the sea. Fruitful cooperation has also been formed in electronics and analytical chemistry."]

IMRE GYORI, SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISIT EXHIBIT

LD222346Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] An exhibition on Odessa has opened in the House of Soviet Culture. "Imre Gyori, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, visited the exhibition today."

GISCARD D'ESTAING ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT WITH GIEREK

ID2513347 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the French Republic, accompanied by Jean Francois-Poncet, secretary general in the Presidential office, has arrived in our country on a 2-day visit at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, with whom he will have talks.

The French president was welcomed at Rzeszow Airport by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Jerzy Waszczuk, head of the chancellery of the party Central Committee Secretariat. Leon Kotarba and Tadeusz Kuna, the administrators of Rzeszow Voivodship were present. The French ambassador in Poland, Serge Boidevaix, was also present.

Talks Reported

ID2419127 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] PAP reports that at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, extended on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, paid a visit to Poland on 23 and 24 September. The president was accompanied by Jean-Francois Poncet, secretary general of the President's office.

The meeting of the leaders of the two countries, Edward Gierek, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, passed in an atmosphere of personal friendship and mutual trust. During his visit to Poland the president of France was also met by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who co-presides over the Polish-French commission for economic cooperation.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was accompanied by Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Jerzy Waszczuk, head of the chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

During their meeting in Poland the two leaders made a comprehensive assessment of all problems of common interest to Poland and France. Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing affirmed with satisfaction that Polish-French bilateral relations are developing well in accordance with the decisions (contained in) the principles of friendly cooperation of 22 June 1975 and also other agreements signed by the two countries. The two statesmen devoted much attention to the development of economic cooperation between Poland and France, [and] expressed their desire to deepen and widen it further, especially in respect to small and medium-sized enterprises, and in some selected spheres, as a particularly important factor of the successful development of the overall friendly relations between Poland and France.

While reviewing topical international problems, Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing emphasized the great weight attached by the two countries to the strengthening and deepening of detente in Europe and the world. They stressed the importance attached by Poland and France to the practical implementation of all the principles and decisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in order to consolidate the process of detente, which ought to be continued.

The two statesmen also emphasized that it was necessary to halt the quantitative and qualitative arms race, and to bring about true disarmament, recognizing the right of every nation to insure its own security. They exchanged views on measures leading to the attainment of these goals.

The meeting of the leaders of the two countries passed in the spirit of traditional friendship, which links the peoples of Poland and France.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD241921Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Poland during the afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Jerzy Waszczuk, head of the chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH

LD250657Y Warsaw PAP in English 0505 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on recent speech by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in Baku]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep, PAP--Referring to Leonid Brezhnev's recent statement in Baku, TRYBUNA LUDU writes:

"The Soviet Union is of the opinion that what hampers the process of political and military detente is the reluctance of the antidetente imperialist circles to make a sober estimate of the existing alignement of forces in the world as well as the calculations of these circles to attain military supremacy over the socialist countries.

"Especially essential in this context is the SALT talks issue touched upon by the Soviet leader. If the new accord has not been concluded so far, the blame for that falls on these circles in the U.S. which stubbornly oppose the peaceful cooperation advocated by the Soviet Union.

"Deep realism in the assessment of the complex processes and objectives marks also this part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech in which he discussed the Middle East issues.

"Presentation of the Soviet Union's standpoint, just at the time of the Middle East hot discussions over the Camp David accords, may have considerable influence both on the further course of these discussions and on the Arab countries' decisions, as well as on deepening Mid-East countries' conviction that the USSR remains faithful advocate of the just and durable solution of the Middle East situation", writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

In conclusion, the PUWP CC daily said that in this speech "We found one more proof of the consistency and determination with which the Soviet nation is ready to continue to bring its contribution to the cause of ensuring the world conditions for security and peaceful cooperation."

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT BERN RECEPTION

AU221404Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 19 September Bern reception in his honor given by Pierre Auber, federal councillor and chief of the Political Department of the Swiss Federation]

[Text] Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek expressed his profound pleasure with having been able to pay the first visit at the foreign ministry level to Switzerland, a visit that is an expression of the friendly and favorably developing relations between the two countries. The views we have exchanged with you, Minister Aubert, sir, he said, and the talks we have had with Mr Willi Ritschard, president of the Swiss Federation, have reaffirmed our conviction that meetings of this kind are most necessary, especially now when efforts to consolidate and deepen the process of detente call for an intensified sense of the joint responsibility of the European nations for the cause of peace and security.

Reinforcing political detente with military detente is one of the most important problems of our times. A resolute stand was made [by the two sides] in favor of countering the arms race, reducing armaments and military hardware and switching over to effective disarmament. In conclusion, Minister Wojtaszek expressed the conviction that by strengthening friendly relations the two countries will contribute to the construction of lasting foundations of peace and security in Europe and the world.

DEPUTY PREMIER JAGIELSKI RECEIVES U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY

LD222158Y Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep, PAP--Today, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce Kempton Jenkins, now on a visit to Poland. The two reviewed the current state of Polish-U.S. economic relations and trade and charted the lines of their development in the years to come.

BABIUCH RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY

LD222206Y Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep, PAP--Edward Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, today received 'Abd al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of Syria's Arab Socialist Renaissance Ba'th Party, now on a visit to Poland.

The two informed each other about the activities of the PUWP and the Ba'th, discussed questions of further development of inter-party cooperation and exchanged views on current international questions with special regard to Middle East questions.

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD231854Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep, PAP--Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, received today Nguyen Van Hung, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The two discussed economic problems connected with coordination of economic plans of both countries.

FRELEK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION

LD222212Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep, PAP--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by CC member, First Deputy Head of the Foreign Department of the CC, Nguyen Thanh Le, is visiting Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

Today the Vietnamese delegation was received by CC PUWP Secretary Ryszard Frelek. In a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed the current state and prospects for all-round development of the fraternal friendship between the Polish and the Vietnamese nations as well as further expansion of cooperation between the Central Committees of the PUWP and of the CPV. Some international problems were assessed as well as the situation in the communist and working class movement.

GIEREK VISITS NOWY SACZ FOR TOWN PRESERVATION TALKS

LD221551Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is visiting Nowy Sacz Voivodship. He visited Nowy Sacz town hall to be briefed on the town's history going back nearly 700 years. Edward Gierek also acquainted himself with the plans for conservation of the oldest part of Nowy Sacz, and then visited the newest and largest housing development, that of (Millenium), inhabited by 7,000 people.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI VISITS DACHAU DURING VISIT TO FRG

LD242238Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep, PAP--The Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, now in the FRG at the head of the delegation of the Polish episcopate, today celebrated a mass at the former Nazi extermination camp in Dachau to pay homage to those killed there by the Nazis.

During the war, nearly 35,000 Poles including men [as received] were imprisoned in that first concentration camp, set up in 1933. The Nazis exterminated there about 10,000 Polish prisoners and among them 800 priests and friars.

During the ceremony, Polish Ambassador to the FRG Jan Chylinski and Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski laid a wreath and flowers at the wall of the mausoleum and on the site of block number 30 where Polish clergymen had been kept.

Cardinal Wyszynski presented the local museum of martyrdom with a picture of Polish Bishop Michal Kozal, killed in Dachau.

BRIEFS

POLISH AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Helsinki, 22 Sep--Today, Dr Wlodzimierz Wisniewski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Finland presented his letters of credence to President of the Republic Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. Then, the president received Ambassador Wisniewski in a private audience, during which the two discussed the development of Polish-Finnish relations. The Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa also took part in the talks. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD]

DAILIES ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

SCINTEIA Comments

AU221116Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

["Peace Interests Require Decisive, Energetic Efforts for an Effective, Judicious Settlement of All Middle East Problems"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--Under the above heading, the Bucharest SCINTEIA newspaper, press organ of the CC of the RCP, carries an extensive commentary reading among others:

The Camp David agreements have brought about strong reactions on an international plane, assessments and commentaries, of which some are positive, others express a series of reserves and others are disapproving. Characteristic of many commentaries--of the U.S. press as well--is the opinion that these documents do not solve the problems by themselves, but open the path to continuing negotiations for the solving of the Middle East problems. As a matter of fact, the understandings reached including the letters accompanying these documents, are to be made public as well as the practical actions to be taken for translating into life the Resolution 242 of the Security Council, so that a comprehensive appreciation of the outcome of the Camp David tripartite meeting can be made.

Under these conditions, the agreement on the framework for concluding a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel can be considered as the main document of the Camp David meeting. The provisions of this first agreement are indicative of a more advanced stage in finding the respective problems; understandings were reached and solutions given for opening the way to a peace treaty between the two countries. As it seems, Israel will withdraw its troops from Sinai and Egypt will regain its full sovereignty over this territory. Noteworthy is the fact that President as-Sadat conditioned the effective signing of this agreement on the dismantling of the Israel settlements in the Sinai Peninsula, problem still in suspense and to be resolved after the vote of the Israeli Government. The dismantling of these Israeli settlements will provide conditions for the normalization of the relations between the two countries, for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The agreements reached by President Sadat during the tripartite meeting of Camp David have met with the adhesion of the government and public opinion in Egypt.

Certainly, the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries is part of the general settlement of the Middle East conflict. It will enable the Egyptian people to concentrate its efforts, in conditions of peace, on its economic and social development, bring also a contribution to the efforts for establishing peace in the region. Undoubtedly, it is imperative to take action for settling all the unsolved problems, the disputes and misunderstandings among the states in the Middle East.

The conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the prospect provided by it for the normalization of the relations between the two countries, strongly prove once more the internationally valid principle that only by direct contacts and negotiations among the sides directly concerned can the disputes, the conflicts and states of tension among states be actually solved. Indeed, it is not the way of arms, of military confrontations, but the political, negotiated one that is required in our times for the settlement of the international problems.

As far as the agreement on the framework for peace in the Middle East is concerned, by its very character, limited as regards the participation in elaborating it, it could not give solutions to the aggregate of problems, particularly vast and complex, underlying the conflict in the region, in which many states are involved in the zone primarily, but also outside it.

It is obvious that all these problems and each one of them must be solved by the concerned sides themselves. The agreement includes general considerations and principles under which negotiations are suggested to be continued.

But it must be said that the principles enshrined, the framework sketched in this agreement to make absolutely clear the need for resolving the fundamental problem of the Middle East conflict, namely, that of the Palestinian people, of the attainment of its legitimate aspirations, of its right to self-determination, to set up an independent national state included. Conspicuous in the provisions of this document is the rigid stand of Israel which wants to keep Cisjordan and Gaza under an occupational regime. It is obvious that, whether the decision of Israel to withdraw from Sinai can be appreciated, it has to go on this way up to the end, and according to the Resolution 242 of the United Nations Security Council withdraw from Cisjordan, Gaza, Golan, from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. It must be understood most clearly that this is the sole way to liquidate the conflict, to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The settlement of the Palestinian people's problem, the unconditioned guaranteeing of its right to self-determination, to its own independent national state is primordial for solving the conflict and engineering peace in the region. Without it no one can speak of a lasting solution, the deep-going contradictions, the serious misunderstandings and the states of tension existing in the Middle East will never be put an end to. Life itself proves that the cornerstone of achieving a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, of securing the territorial integrity, independence, sovereignty, security and peace to all the states in the region--the security and peace of Israel included--is the settlement of the Palestinian question. Israel must understand that its own security is directly linked to ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, to the attainment of its aspirations to live free, to have its national state. Undoubtedly, this problem can be solved only with the direct participation in all negotiations of the Palestinian people, of its representatives, the Palestinian Liberation Organization--its legitimate and acknowledged exponent.

The principled, consistent and constructive stand Socialist Romania takes on the ways of solving the Middle East conflict is well known. Since the outburst of the war in 1967, Romania showed that the way of solving the particularly complex problems arisen in the Middle East was not the armed confrontation but the direct political negotiations between the parties. The basic principles that can lead to the attainment of the desiderata of peace and security of the Middle East peoples have been clearly and directly asserted in official statements, in Romanian president's speeches as also in other documents.

It is clear now that negotiations are imperative to be attended by Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Lebanon, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Israel, as well as by other countries concerned, in order to surpass the existing state of affairs, to make genuine steps toward the settlement of the essential problems of the conflict. We consider it necessary that these negotiation be held with the support and active participation of the United Nations Organization, the participation of the USSR and the USA--as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference for solving the Middle East questions--that of other countries willing to make their contribution to the establishment of peace in the region be also secured. It is but natural that such a meeting requires efforts by each and every country. Only during such a meeting could viable and constructive solutions be reached, fully corresponding to all states' interests and leading to the establishment of peace and security in the Midile East.

Stress must be laid again on the fact that all the regulations covenanted in the enclosed letters on one hand and the way in which the translation into life of the principles of the UN resolution will proceed on the other must be known to set forth a final appreciation of the documents adopted at Camp David. What arrests attention now is the fact that there are contradictions in Prime Minister Begin's statements which cannot but make anybody think of it.

Account should be taken also of the fact that the conclusion of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel solves only part of the problems on which the liquidation of the Middle East conflict depends. That is why continuous efforts are required--both until this treaty is concluded and afterwards--for solving the aggregate of disputes in the region. And, essential in this respect are the complete liquidation of the occupation of the Arab territories Israel conquered in the 1967 war, and the equitable settlement of the Palestinian issue, the observance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the guaranteeing of the independence and integrity of each state in the area. The Romanian people expects that highly responsible actions be taken for solving these problems in keeping with the Resolution 242 of the UN Security Council, and with the participation of all of the countries concerned.

Peace in the Middle East is of greatest concern to all states, taking into account the fact that the perpetuation of this conflict endangers the peace and security of the whole world, and the more marked interdependence of the events occurring on the world arena. The establishment of peace in the region would contribute considerably to the improvement of the world political climate, would pave the way to international detente and security in harmony with the aspirations to peace, collaboration and understanding of the whole mankind.

ROMANIA LIBERA Report

AU2313340Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

["ROMANIA LIBERA Comments on the Middle East Situation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep, AGERPRES--To draw a final conclusion of the outcome of the Camp David meeting is premature, ROMANIA LIBERA daily considers. This can be made--as the newspaper opines--only after knowing all the understandings reached, as also after controlling the way in which the Security Council Resolution 242 is applied.

In the commentary on this matter published in its Saturday issue, the daily reads among others:

When studying the documents released, one can note an advance towards settling the problems between Egypt and Israel, but there is the question that all disputes in the region should be given a solution.

Owing to the limited participation in elaborating the document on the framework for peace in the Middle East, it could not include solutions to all problems underlying the conflict in the region.

For all these problems to be settled necessary are negotiations in which all the states involved--Egypt, Syria, Jordan, the Lebanon, Israel--the PLO included, as well as other states concerned should take part. It is also necessary that these negotiations be held with the support and active participation of the UN with the participation of the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference just as of other countries which want to contribute to the establishment of peace in the area.

The conclusion of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel regards only part of the questions related to extinguishing the conflict in the region. That is why steady energetic efforts are required for solving all the problems in the area. Essential are the complete liquidation of Israeli occupation of the Arab territories conquered in the 1967 war and the settlement of the Palestinian question.

In solving the Middle East problems, one should start from the axiom that the sole way to eliminate the conflict among states is that of negotiating among all the sides involved, among all the states concerned.

BUCHAREST REPORTS BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH 22 SEP

AU221446Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A festive meeting took place today in the capital of the Azerbaijan SSR occasioned by the awarding of the Lenin Order to the city of Baku for successes recorded in the field of economic and cultural construction. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet, took the floor on this occasion, TASS reports.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON PRIVATE VISIT

AU221241Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka and his wife arrived this morning in Bucharest from the DPRK on a private visit to our country. At Otopeni Airport the guest was met by Vice Presdient of the State Council Emil Bobu and his wife; Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Giosan; Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei; and other officials.

Received by Ceausescu

AU222037Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--On September 22, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar Democratic Republic, and his wife Celine Ratsiraka, now on an informal visit to Romania.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the continued development on multiple planes of the relations between Romania and Madagascar, grounded on observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

It was also appreciated that broad possibilities are at hand for the development and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries and the common wish was expressed to work for the expansion of the Romanian-Malagasy relations politically, economically, technically and scientifically, in cadres' training and other spheres of activity. In this context, the role was emphasized that devolves to the joint government commission in expanding the area of cooperation, in promoting the multilateral collaboration between the two countries.

Views were also exchanged on some issues of current international life. In this frame, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Didier Ratsiraka stressed the positive shifts come about in international life in favour of the progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, and pointed to the need for intensified efforts of all peoples, for the ever stronger affirmation of the new, democratic relations among states, of each nation's right to participate on an equal footing in the constructive settlement of the issues facing mankind. The two countries' determination was stressed to collaborate ever more closely in the world arena, within the UN and other international bodies, with the developing countries, the non-aligned countries, to make their contribution to the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, to the building of a more just and better world, a world of peace, security and equal collaboration among nations, that should secure each people's independence and free development.

At the same time, the growing role of the small and medium-sized countries was stressed, in the promotion of new-type inter-state relations, grounded on democratic principles of equality and full equality of rights among all world states.

Special attention was paid to the current situation on the African Continent, with emphasis on the need for unity and solidarity among the African countries in their fight for the consolidation of national independence and for concerting their efforts nationally and regionally in view of their economic and social development. Stress was equally laid on the importance of solving the outstanding issues among the peoples on that continent by peaceful means, by avoiding confrontations, which would accord with the interests of all African peoples, with the general interests of peace.

The two presidents reaffirmed the wish of Romania and of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to make in the future, too, their contribution, by joint efforts and actions, to the cause of the peoples' struggle against colonialism and new-colonialism, against the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the attainment of their aspirations after progress and a better life, for independence and sovereignty.

After the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained to luncheon President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife Celine Ratsiraka. The interview and lunch proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Departs 24 Sep

AU2414O7Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, and his wife Celine Ratsiraka, who paid a private visit to our country, left Bucharest this morning. The Malagasy head of state was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council, his wife Maria Bobu, and other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN BANK PRESIDENT

AU221438Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, today received Ahmad Fuad, president of the Misr Bank of the Arab Republic of Egypt and president of the Joint Misr-Romanian Bank of Cairo, who has been visiting our country.

The guest extended feelings of profound esteem and respect to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn conveyed best wishes to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, as well as wishes for success to the Egyptian people on their road to progress and prosperity.

In a cordial atmosphere, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Egypt are experiencing a fruitful and all-round evolution, being based on the decisions made and measures worked out during the meetings and talks at summit level. At the same time, the two sides expressed the desire to continue to expand the fruitful Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in various fields of common interest, including the banking-financial sector, in the interests of both peoples and the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

During the talks, the sides assessed the activity carried out by the joint MIBR-Romanian Bank of Cairo positively and expressed the conviction that it will continue to make an active contribution to deepening cooperation between Romania and Egypt.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS ATTEND SPORTS EVENT IN BUCHAREST

AU231747Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Summary] "Esteemed listeners, with the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership, a sports event is taking place at 23 August Stadium in Bucharest at this hour, organized at the conclusion of the Daciada national sports competition--the largest mass competition in our country. The event is being attended by members of the party Central Committee and the government, leaders of central institutions and mass and civic organizations, party and state aktivists and more than 80,000 working people from Bucharest and representatives of our sports movement."

Organized at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, the Daciada national competition stresses our party's and state's concern with increasing the general standard of mass and performance sports and with integrating physical education into the educational system and the process of shaping the new man.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's arrival at the stadium was greeted with lively applause, cheers and ovations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly responded to the warm reception given him by those present. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played. The performance, which began half an hour ago, is in progress at this hour.

IONESCU APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES

AU232035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 23 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Sep, AGERPRES--Under presidential decree, Nicolae Ionescu was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United States of America, replacing Nicolae M. Nicolae, who was called back to the central of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANDREI LEAVES FOR UN... SESSION

AU241403Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, head of our country's delegation to the UN General Assembly's 33d session, left this morning for New York.

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS 22 SEP

AU222157Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Sep, AGERPRES--A Malaysian economic delegation, led by Datuk Lew Sip Hon, deputy minister of trade and industry, visited Romania over September 18-22.

The guests had interviews and working meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, saw round industrial units of Bucharest and in the country, as also social establishments and tourist spots. On Friday morning, the delegation left the Romanian capital city.

FURTHER COMMENT ON RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

OSLOBODJENJE Commentary

AU222147Y Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[A. Otovic commentary: "Many Obstacles on the Road to Peace"]

[Text] The tripartite meeting at Camp David will undoubtedly enter history even if, for one reason or another, the accord achieved there is not carried out. As a matter of fact, it is apparent that, on the road to full realization of the essence of the two adopted documents, there is a whole series of obstacles, among which many are connected with Egyptian and Israeli policies and views; and even more numerous are uncertainties regarding the reaction of other countries, since the Middle East problem is not merely an Israeli-Egyptian problem but, rather, a wider international problem, requiring that representatives of other countries, too, participate in solving it.

However, regardless of this, the fact is that following 13 long days, which were full of uncertainty (and of very well-guarded secrets on the course and substance of the conference), the statesmen of Egypt and Israel, in the presence of and with the very great involvement of the U.S. President, achieved an accord which, in a certain way, could be called the first step to reconciliation of two neighboring countries, which only yesterday were very inimically disposed toward one another.

Putting this fact aside for a moment, it must be pointed out that the results of the third meeting between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in only 1 year, this meeting, which was arranged, so to speak, with the assistance of U.S. President Carter, have exceeded even the most optimistic expectations. Regardless of all their shortcomings, if the provisions of the adopted documents are strictly implemented, they will provide a realistic basis for further building peace in this very sensitive and inflammable part of the world.

Unfortunately, there are many doubts regarding practical implementation of the Camp David accord. In view of the complex nature of the problem, it is necessary to bear in mind that it will be more realistic to expect implementation of the "directives on Egyptian-Israeli peace" if Tel Aviv shows greater good will than it has shown until now. It is obvious that Begin has gained more than he has given and that now it is his turn to make some concessions to facilitate implementation of the accord. The fact is that, in the end, it is the affair of Egypt and Israel to conclude peace and no one should interfere in this. However, a peace of this kind should not be at anyone's expense.

Unfortunately, the complicated nature of the Middle East situation is such that even the sovereign right of a state to conclude interstate treaties may be interpreted differently. This is particularly true if it involves the question of the Palestinians, who can and probably will interpret the Camp David accord as being Egypt's betrayal of their legitimate rights. As a matter of fact, it is clear that, in the event of peace with Egypt, Israel, in its further policy--because of its disregard for justice and having founded its policy on aggressiveness--will become even harsher in relation to the Palestinians' rights. The Camp David documents will undoubtedly contribute to a further sharpening of contradictions among the Arab countries. "The rejection front" will make its appraisal in Damascus within the next 2 days and it is clear that this meeting will be a public forum for violent attacks on As-Sadat. However, it is hard to believe that anything will be done beyond this denunciation, for the simple reason that it is even more difficult to imagine any kind of an anti-Israeli military action taking place without the participation of Egypt.

The Camp David agreement has even wider dimensions: Among other things, it concerns relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Even in the event that he had been exchanging views with Moscow concerning the basic directions of progress, President Carter's active role at the tripartite meeting violates Soviet aspirations regarding participation in the settlement of the entire Middle East problem. Washington has undoubtedly won political points, even if the Camp David accord is only partially realized.

The two documents bearing As-Sadat's, Begin's and Carter's signatures do not represent a solution to the Middle East problem for the simple reason that they deal only with a few details, neglecting some and completely ignoring others. It is primarily a matter for all countries of this region to reach an agreement on the proposals regarding the transitional period for the West Bank. For instance, the complete silence about the rights of the Arab people of Palestine is symptomatic. The rights of those people who are now in the West Bank area are the same as those who fled through terror. UN Resolution No 242 and subsequently adopted documents, speak to this, a point that the Camp David meeting completely disregarded.

Nevertheless, despite all these weaknesses, the incompleteness and even the speculative intentions, Camp David may facilitate the road to peace. The agreement achieved can only be a first step on a road that is many miles long. But to insure that progress along this road continues, it is necessary for Begin to show much greater good will than he has shown so far and for the "rejection front" to show a certain readiness for dialog, in which the basic principles on which peace can be built would undoubtedly have to be realized: That is, Israel's unconditional readiness to withdraw from the occupied territories, the recognition of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the acceptance of the fact that Israel exists where it is now. The nonalined countries have pointed out these principles for a long time and it is on the basis of respect for them alone that it will be possible to establish peace that would be verified, among other things, by the United Nations, as the organization most responsible for preserving world security and cooperation.

BORBA Commentary

AU221356Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Elements Left Unsaid at Camp David"]

[Text] The tripartite meeting of the highest representatives of the United States, Egypt and Israel has not concluded without success. Another attempt to coordinate the special interests of the United States, Egypt and Israel has been brought to an end after a long 13-day process of persuasion and bargaining. Simultaneously with a multitude of forceful words reflecting their great personal and political satisfaction, the three leaders have offered their countries two documents which, not at all unexpectedly, guide Egypt and Israel to a separate peace. It is precisely for this reason that it cannot be said that nothing has happened.

It is, however, quite certain that the Camp David accord, an explanation of which the meeting's participants themselves are advancing different interpretations at this point, does not extend to the key Middle East problems. At the same time, it seems certain that a meeting of this kind could yield nothing but an announcement of a separate peace which, remaining within the framework of a compromise, is in accord, in the short term, with the aims of the United States, Egypt and Israel.

Even though the Camp David documents, which are primarily a result of the direction of the Egyptian-Israeli diplomatic confrontation initiated by As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last year, bind only their signatories, they will inevitably affect the entire Middle East situation.

Just as it is certain that, within the framework of future shifting in the Middle East, Camp David strongly repels those who have opposed a separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement to this point, it is also extremely uncertain, at least at present, whether others will join the accord. This means Jordan and Saudi Arabia, above all, two Middle East factors on which the strengthening of the brittle foundations of the Camp David structure and the continuation of "the opened process" essentially depend. Judging by available evidence, this process is seriously threatened even now by the mere fact that, following their enigmatic silence, Amman and Riyadh are more and more loudly expressing their displeasure over the results of the tripartite meeting.

Seeking a certain relief by mitigating the risk of further bargaining, As-Sadat and Begin concentrated their efforts in recent days on achieving what had long been anticipated, the conclusion of a separate peace, with the result that, in the end, Egypt and Israel once again moved further away from the broader and determined foundations and resolutions concerning the Middle East.

A relatively new element is the direct participation of the United States in these partial negotiations which, to avoid conflict or war, could not have ended in any other way; and, following his risky efforts to pull the Egyptian-Israeli dialog out of a blind alley, U.S. President Jimmy Carter is the biggest winner of the Camp David talks. The obvious blanks and differences which have already appeared in interpretation of some parts of the agreements do not diminish the fact that this particular outcome of the Camp David meeting has come at the right moment for Carter, that it has brought him the most, primarily in domestic political points, which are valuable for him and which are reflected in his increased popularity, as well as in strengthening U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The first impression is that Israel's Prime Minister Begin has lost the least. Despite the fact that many people describe the visible rhetorical changes in Begin's statements as "concessions," it is certain that the future stand of Israel's prime minister will depend in many respects on domestic relations within Israel, relations which were not deprived of possibilities for further manipulations by the Camp David agreement.

Anwar as-Sadat is the one who continues to be in the most difficult position. As subsequent events have shown, the Egyptian president failed to strengthen his negotiating position with his unexpected decision last year to visit Jerusalem and to virtually recognize Israel prior to its withdrawal from the occupied territories. The Camp David meeting, brought about along the line of the new Egyptian strategy, which has disregarded long-term interests at this time, may bring peace with Israel to As-Sadat but it apparently cannot release him from isolation in relation to a large part of the Arab world, whose position has not been eased in any way after the Camp David meeting.

Although every detail of the Camp David documents is being carefully examined at this time, a fact which implies a possibility for additional explanations of numerous hazy positions, it seems that it is what is not mentioned in the Egyptian-Israeli agreements that is more important for further comprehensive development of events in the Middle East than are these details. Thus, we return once again to the key problems of the Middle East crisis, to the Palestinians for instance, whose fate quite certainly cannot be discussed if only one-third of the Palestinian people is taken into consideration, as is done by the Camp David accord in considering only those who live today on the West Bank and in Gaza.

If Camp David reduced the chances for the outbreak of a new war, it has not moved the Middle East any nearer to a comprehensive settlement and lasting peace. It could not do this, nor can this be achieved as long as participation of all partners in the Middle East conflict, on the basis of equality, is not insured and as long as negotiations on the settlement are not based on provisions contained in the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly, which unequivocally demand Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories, as well as a full recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

TANJUG Notes Palestinian Reaction

LD221415Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, 22 Sep, TANJUG--"The Palestinian people and leadership categorically reject the Camp David decisions since they betray Palestinian and Arab national interests", Khalid al-Hassan, Fatah Central Committee member, stated to TANJUG this morning.

The Camp David agreements have even further divided the Middle (?East) from a lasting and equitable peace, Al-Hassan said.

"The P.L.O. is not ready to accept just any peace but only a lasting and equitable peace bringing with it the right of refugees to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the formation of our own independent state", the Palestinian official said. Asked what actions Palestinians plan to take now, Khalid al-Hassan said that an organized campaign is forthcoming at the political, diplomatic military and other levels. He reiterated that Palestinian combatants will intensify their military activity on the occupied territory. "The P.L.O. is not abandoning the political method of struggle," Khalid al-Hassan underlined. "We will continue the political battle, especially in the United Nations, since all the Camp David decisions are entirely contrary to U.N. General Assembly resolutions and the resolutions of non-aligned and organization of African unity summits", the Palestinian official said.

FEDERAL DEFENSE SECRETARY LEAVES ON U.S. VISIT

LD241052Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, left for Washington today on an official return visit to the United States and its armed forces, at the invitation of Dr Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, who visited Yugoslavia last year as General Ljubicic's guest.

During his stay in the United States, General Ljubicic will visit a number of units and installations of the armed forces, some U.S. states, and will hold talks with his hosts on questions significant to Yugoslav-U.S. relations, and on certain topical questions in the sphere of international life.

Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic, Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, Maj Gen Sveta Popovic and Col Slavko Popovic left with General Ljubicic. At Batajnica Airport, General Ljubicic was seen off by Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gens Dane Petkovski, Enver Cemalovic and Milos Stanimirovic; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic; Read Adm Veljko Dokmanovic; a group of senior Yugoslav People's Army officers; and Bozidar Crnjak, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Also at the Batajnica Airport was Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador in Belgrade.

Arrives in Washington

LD242326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2232 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and his wife arrived on an official visit to the United States this evening. He is visiting the United States at the invitation of Dr Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, who had earlier paid an official visit to Yugoslavia. Federal Secretary Ljubicic is accompanied by Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic, Lt Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic, Maj Gen Sveta Popovic and Col Slavko Popovic.

Army Gen Nickola Ljubicic will stay 6 days in the United States. Tomorrow and the day after, he will have talks at the U.S. Congress and at the State Department, and on the day after tomorrow with his host Harold Brown and other high-ranking officials of the Department of Defense and of all the military services. After his 2-day stay in Washington, Ljubicic and those accompanying him will visit some military units, command establishments and military academies in Virginia and Colorado. He will spend the last day of his stay, Saturday, in New York, where he will visit the UN building.

At Andrews Air Force Base, Federal Secretary Nikola Ljubicic was welcomed by high-ranking officials of the U.S. Department of Defense, as well as by Dimce Belovski, SFRY ambassador in Washington and the Yugoslav military and air attache, Col Georgije Vuckovic.

DELEGATION OF BUSINESS ECONOMISTS LEAVES FOR U.S.

LD221726Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep, TANJUG--One of the largest and most important delegations of Yugoslav business economists left here today on a five-day visit to the United States. The delegation, headed by Yugoslav Chamber of Economy President Ilija Vakic, consists of representatives of the leading economic enterprises of all Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces.

Yugoslavia's trade with the United States is registering a constant increase. Since 1970, Yugoslav exports to the United States have quadrupled and imports, doubled. Last year, Yugoslav-United States trade (?rose) to 672 million dollars and it was more or less balanced. For the first seven months of this year, Yugoslav-United States trade amounted to 524 million dollars and is expected possibly to reach the figure of one billion dollars by the end of the year.

IKONIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD222124Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today met with Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian deputy prime minister, who made a brief stopover at Surcin Airport on the way to Romania from France. During the meeting, the two deputy premiers exchanged views on topical questions of bilateral economic cooperation. The meeting was also attended by Trajko Trajkovski, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and by Costache Savu, charge d'affaires of the Romanian Embassy in Belgrade.

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD242330Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2006 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep, TANJUG--A delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party headed by First Secretary Felipe Gonzalez arrived in Yugoslavia today, at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

On his arrival here, Gonzalez said the two parties' representatives will exchange views on the promotion of bilateral cooperation, the current situation in the Mediterranean, the policy of non-alignment and disarmament. He particularly emphasized the non-aligned countries' role in efforts for disarmament. A subject of special interest to the Spanish delegation, said Gonzalez, will be Yugoslavia's experience in developing its internal political system, primarily in decentralizing state power and strengthening the role of autonomous units.

Asked whether parliamentary elections would be held in Spain this year, Gonzalez said that this is something to be expected and that these would not be early elections. Spain feels a need for a constitutional government, based on political parliamentarianism, he added.

With regard to foreign policy, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party is against Spain joining the NATO Pact, Gonzalez further said. Briefly assessing the tripartite meeting in Camp David, Gonzalez said he is somewhat optimistic with regard to a solution to the Middle East crisis. This problem cannot be resolved without granting Palestinians the right to self-determination and autonomy, he emphasized.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SFRY

LD221728Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The PRC delegation headed by Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, has ended its visit to our country. During the visit, Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, and Chang Ching-fu, PRC minister of finance, exchanged views on questions concerning relations in the financial sphere and on possibilities for expanding economic cooperation. During its stay in our country, the PRC delegation visited the socialist republics of Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia and Serbia and held talks in a large number of organizations of associated labor in the field of industry, agriculture and trade and in associated banks and republican organs of administration. The PRC delegation was seen off by Bosidar Radunovic, deputy federal secretary, and by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Finance.

Chang Grants Interview

LD231350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep, TANJUG--The aim of the visit to Yugoslavia by the economic and financial delegation of the People's Republic of China was to concretize in the field of financial cooperation the accords reached during President Tito's visit to China and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's return visit to Yugoslavia, stated Chinese Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu in an interview with the TANJUG editor.

He described the visits as opening a new era in overall cooperation between the two countries.

Chang Ching-fu said that during his delegation's visit to Yugoslavia and acquaintance with Yugoslav experience in developing the economic-financial system, members of the delegation became satisfied of the great prospects of longterm, comprehensive and stable development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Indicative of the importance attached by the People's Republic of China to the development of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia is, among other things, the pending establishment of an intergovernmental joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation under the management of the two premiers. The People's Republic of China has a committee of this kind only with Romania.

Chang Ching-fu expressed the wish of his country to offer, as part of its cooperation with Yugoslavia, a special contribution to the successful development of trade and other forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER TALFAH ENDS VISIT 22 SEP

LD221740Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep, TANJUG--Col. Gen. 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, Iraqi defense minister, today ended his several-day visit to Yugoslavia. At the Batajnica Airport, outside Belgrade, Minister Talfah was seen off by the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic.

MARKOVIC TAIKS WITH SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU221800Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, yesterday received a delegation of the Swedish parliament's Defense Committee, led by Per Petersson, and had a cordial talk with his guests.

In response to interest shown by the Swedish delegation, Dragoslav Markovic briefly outlined the current development of the economy and spoke briefly about the sociopolitical self-managing and delegate system of the SFRY. He also spoke about the independent position of nonalined Yugoslavia in international relations and its permanent involvement in safeguarding peace and security in the world. Markovic stressed that the visit of the Swedish parliamentary committee's delegation will certainly contribute to a better acquaintance and understanding between the two sides and, viewed more broadly, will contribute to advancing the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Sweden. Per Petersson reported briefly on current development trends in Sweden. During the meeting, the two sides expressed readiness to enrich cooperation between the two countries at all levels, particularly cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the Swedish parliament.

The members of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, led by its president, Mihailo Brajovic, also participated in the talks. On the Swedish side, Axel Lewenhaupt, Swedish ambassador to the SFRY, participated in the talks. The delegations of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber and of the Swedish parliament's Defense Committee, led respectively by Mihailo Brajovic and Per Petersson, held their closing talks yesterday. In a very cordial and frank exchange of views, it was assessed that the talks held during the visit of the guests to our country were very useful and substantial.

RADIO DISCUSSES U.S. TRADE WITH SOVIET UNION

AU2221337Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Referring to Soviet sources, Western news agencies claim that the Soviet Union's trade deficit with the West has reached nearly $3 billion. The FRG and the United States are the Soviet Union's main trade partners. This is understandable, because these two countries possess the most modern technology, which the Soviet Union needs. The Soviet Union also imports large quantities of wheat and corn, primarily from the United States. This is the reason why a great debate has recently flared up in the United States on the policy of economic relations with the East. The aim of the debate is to link U.S. economic policy more closely with the military-political situation in overall relations between the East and the (?United States), under the current conditions of stagnation in detente. Dragan Colovic discusses this:

Last week, President Carter decided to approve the sale to the Soviet Union of installations for producing modern oil drilling equipment worth $144 million. A great turmoil was created in the United States in connection with this transaction. National Security Adviser Brzezinski and Secretary of Energy Schlesinger, who usually advocate the use of trade as a weapon in military-political competition with the other superpower, opposed the sale of this equipment to the Soviet Union. They believe that the Soviet Union's strategic position would be strengthened, while the United States would not receive much in return.

However, President Carter acceded to the more moderate current represented by Secretary of State Vance and numerous American businessmen. It appears that they believe that economic pressures on the Soviet Union can only rebound against the United States on both the diplomatic and economic planes, and that for this reason it is not desirable to follow this policy at the present time. It is likely that in this connection (?Carter) had in mind, among other things, the imminent continuation of the SALT negotiations. Naturally, this episode in U.S.-Soviet relations certainly does not reflect the Carter administration's final decision in favor of economic detente, nor does it mean that the administration is against using the trade embargo as a tested means of policy of the so-called linked diplomacy in relations with the other superpower.

At the same time, President Carter instructed his associates to examine all transfers of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union and to allow only those which coincide with U.S. interests. [Words indistinct] by this means, President Carter has clearly let it be known that he leaves the possibility open, depending upon further development of U.S.-Soviet relations in other fields--primarily the military and the diplomatic-political fields--for intervention, at a suitable moment, by using the (?economic) embargo as a means of policy, more precisely as a means of pressure.

The greatest irony in this connection is that the conservative and anticommunist U.S. businessmen and farmers have found themselves in the camp of those who are the most faithful champions of trade with, as they say, the communist countries. Deciding between their interests and convictions, they follow their interests and, whether they want to or not, they contribute to a warmer climate in relations with the other superpower. Naturally, the other side also uses the rules of linked diplomacy. However, when technologically developed countries are involved, the other side wants closer economic cooperation and trade and is ready to open itself more widely to its ideological and military-political rivals, something that not so long ago was both difficult to implement and [illegible]

MORE ON FRG-BASED ANTI-YUGOSLAV TERRORISM, EFFECTS

Schmidt Addresses Issue

ID2213152Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 22 Sep TANJUG--Federal Republic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has told the Bundestag that the Federal Republic Government feels under no obligation to take decisive measures against the activity aimed against other countries of terrorists in the Federal Republic.

Toward friendly countries, such as Yugoslavia, we especially have the obligation to see to it that the Federal Republic of Germany does not become the place of origin of actions designed to violate the integrity of these countries, Chancellor Schmidt said.

Although a session scheduled only to debate the budget, the Bundestag could not ignore the harsh criticism of the Federal Republic for ineffectiveness in suppressing the activity of emigre terrorist groups and protests against the recent Bonn government decision denying the extradition of three Yugoslav emigre terrorists. Criticism of the Federal Republic Government for its double standard and not doing its part in the fight against international terrorism has found a mark in Bonn. The Bonn government is now trying to create the impression of determination to no longer sit by with folded arms.

Chancellor Schmidt said that Bonn's readiness to deal firmly with anti-Yugoslav terrorists is confirmed by the quite large number and severity of court decisions handed down against them in the Federal Republic and, also, other measures taken, such as those based on legislation regulating the stay of foreigners in the Federal Republic and other legislation including the law on association. The government has the obligation to protect Federal Republic citizens from violence and to ensure that conflicts originated by foreigners are not reflected on public order and security in the Federal Republic, Chancellor Schmidt said. I assure you that we are firmly resolved to continue insisting by all legal means on respect for our constitution and consistency in the limits of our hospitality. Those who disrupt our order and abuse our hospitality do damage to the policy of peace we pursue and cannot, therefore, count on consideration from us, Chancellor Schmidt said.

Sundic Questions Schmidt Statement

ID2223000Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Contradiction Between Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Yesterday's statement made by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the Bonn parliament, in which he said that the FRG owes other countries, especially Yugoslavia, proof of the west German Government's concern that FRG territory does not become a base from which actions are launched to bring the integrity of other countries into question, is in complete agreement with what Yugoslavia has on several occasions asked the FRG to do: To put an end once and for all to anti-Yugoslav terrorism. We must state, however, that the statement made by Helmut Schmidt concerning the recent decision by the FRG Government not to extradite three terrorists to Yugoslavia was contradicted by his statement yesterday and by the Yugoslav Government note handed 2 days ago to the FRG ambassador in Belgrade, which rejects the policy of double standards in regard to the treatment of domestic and foreign terrorism.

Chancellor Schmidt did not explain why his government had not acted in the spirit of his remarks to parliament--that terrorists remain terrorists regardless of whom they operate against. Thus, we are left with the hope that the FRG Government will fulfill the promise made by Helmut Schmidt and that a positive reply will be given to repeated Yugoslav demands, as contained in the note to the FRG Government. Promises, regardless of how they are worded, are insufficient if concrete measures to eliminate anti-Yugoslav terrorism on FRG territory are not forthcoming.

This, of course, does not mean that we do not appreciate Helmut Schmidt's statement in the West German parliament. On the contrary, we believe it indicates that more resolute measures will be taken against terrorism, regardless of all the differences between words and deeds. It is necessary, however, to recall that in the FRG--as well as elsewhere--there exist very influential forces which both publicly and secretly encourage anti-Yugoslav terrorism. West German bishops, for instance, were among the first to send congratulations to the Schmidt government on its decision not to extradite the three terrorists to Yugoslavia, while in parliament a deputy of Strauss' party declared, without beating around the bush, that enemies of Tito's regime should be given protection in the FRG.

We have not heard anything like this for some time. It confirms Yugoslavia's belief that such views essentially influenced the recent decision of the FRG Government, and this could put a question mark on Chancellor Schmidt's promise that his government will undertake resolute action against anti-Yugoslav terrorists who operate in the FRG. After all, Yugoslavia never believed that the FRG Government lacked legal evidence to adopt a decision on the extradition of the fascist terrorists; what it lacked was the determination and strength to deal with terrorists and those who aid them.

If Schmidt's statement--as we hope--means something more than the negative decision adopted by the government in the case of a group of anti-Yugoslav terrorists, then this represents an encouragement to development and promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. If not, then all that is good and positive in relations between the two countries may one day be brought into question, because a government which tolerates activities on its territory directed against another sovereign state violates the basic norms of international law and the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Yugoslavs in FRG Protest

LD221744Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf, 11 Sep, TANJUG--A large number of Yugoslavs temporarily working in North Rhine-Westphalia, the Federal Republic of Germany, have sent letters of protest to the Yugoslav consulate in Duesseldorf because of the Federal Republic's double standards and tolerance of terrorism. In these letters full support is given to the Yugoslav Government in its efforts and demands for the sources of anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the Federal Republic to be eliminated. This has been set forth at a session of the coordination committee of the community of Yugoslav clubs at which about 200 delegates from over 60 clubs in North Rhine-Westphalia fixed a program of work and cultural and artistic events.

The Yugoslav workers insist that terrorism of all kinds be energetically and consistently prevented. They emphasize that the Bonn government's decision not to extradite three fascist anti-Yugoslav terrorists is to the detriment of good relations and lasting ties between Yugoslav and German citizens.

SFRY Protest 'Being Studied'

LD241120Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2338 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--An official spokesman for the FRG Foreign Ministry stated today that the note issued by the Yugoslav Government protesting Bonn's unacceptable decision to free anti-Yugoslav terrorists and its refusal to extradite them, is being studied. This protest note was presented to the FRG Government 2 days ago.

TANJUG Scores FRG's Attitude

LD241220Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

["Two-facedness of Bonn Government"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Bonn--Ivo Weigel, TANJUG correspondent in Bonn, writes:

Clearly, the FRG Government is not yet seriously prepared to set about eliminating Yugoslav terrorism and--by ceasing its support of the "fifth column" which has long been fostered here, as a means of ideological and political pressure on Yugoslavia--to confirm in action that which it advocated on an international level for internal policy reasons.

Although it constantly calls upon other countries to help in the struggle against "domestic" anarcho-terrorism--for this social evil can be eradicated only if there is international cooperation and solidarity--the government, except verbally, has as yet undertaken nothing which could be interpreted as evidence that the FRG's attitude toward the "foreign," in this case anti-Yugoslav, fascist underground has changed.

As a reply to criticism leveled by Yugoslav information media and by a fairly large part of the West German press, which, owing to the eloquence of the facts, could not but admit the hypocrisy of official Bonn, the Ministry of Justice has issued a "dossier" of the sentences so far given to the anti-Yugoslav terrorists. From 25 June 1964, when Stjepan Bilandzic, first on this list, was sentenced for the attack on the Yugoslav mission in Bad Godesberg, til 9 May of this year, when sentences were passed in Stuttgart on a group of criminals who prepared a series of bomb attacks in Yugoslavia, 18 terrorists altogether have been put on trial in the FRG. This, as the "dossier" of the Bonn Ministry of Justice asserts, proves that "There can be no question regarding the West German judiciary's pursuit of terrorists."

This, however, has not been recognized by anyone else. The assertion of "double standards," depending upon whether "domestic" or "foreign" terrorism is involved, is based on facts, both in the Yugoslav information media and in the wider public. These bear witness to the fact that the chain of terrorist attacks on Yugoslav citizens and institutions on FRG territory and in Yugoslavia has continued during the entire period to which the Bonn Ministry of Justice refers. Representatives of the Bonn government and judiciary are currently in extreme difficulty when forced to answer the question as to how it is possible that Bilandzic and the criminals around him, despite the fact that they have already received several sentences, some of them even having been in prison, could continue their terrorist work and could even be represented, as Bilandzic was recently, as "freedom fighters." Bonn's game with "judicial reasons," which included the alleged reason why the government did not fulfill Yugoslavia's request for extradition of this group of criminals, has been called a "comedy" by a large number of West German journalists.

At press conferences, the majority of West German journalists have posed critical questions and have expressed anger at the transparency and hypocrisy of the agreement with which the government has attempted to justify its stance, the government respecting certain "state reasons" and forgetting the much praised "objectivity and critical approach." However, a large part of the civil press here, though confronted with contradictions which have become evident, prefers, nevertheless, to remain silent.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES MEANS AGAINST POLITICAL EMIGRES

AU2316152Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Text] In the SFRY Assembly today, emphasis was placed on the need to better inform world public opinion of the character of the anti-Yugoslav political emigrees who try to present themselves as a dissident movement of some kind.

At the session of the commission for information, it was proposed that publications be prepared to explain the origin of Quisling-type organizations and to present the crimes of Chetniks, Ustashas, Ballistas and all other Quislings. These publications should present and make clear the truth about them, Batric Jovanovic, president of this commission, said, and advocated a stronger offensive in our propaganda activity toward foreign countries. Jovanovic also cited examples of the support given by certain information media in certain Western countries to the actions of terrorist organizations that attempt to portray the anti-Yugoslav political underground as a dissident movement.

TITO RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIVE

LD2317222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Karadordevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito in Karadordevo today received a delegation of the collective of Industrija Motora Rakovica (IMR), which last year celebrated the 50th anniversary of its existence. The delegation included Krstivoje Asanjac, the director general; Nikola Rosic, secretary of the LC organization; Vasonilje Mijailovic, chairman of the trade union organization; Slobodan Drobnjak, chairman of the workers' council; Zdravko Petrovic, chairman of the youth organization and member of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia; Sinisa Andjelic, head of the designing office; Milos Lazarevic, in charge of the purchasing department and member of the municipal committee of the LC; Dusan Djordjevic, head of the thermal processing department; Miltin Otasevic, director of the work community of economic and commercial affairs; and Mita Dudvarski, president of the Rakovica Municipal Assembly and formerly a worker of the Industrija Motora in Rakovica.

Representatives of the IMR, nearly all of whom are highly-skilled workers in direct production, informed President Tito about the results achieved to date by this large and significant factory, which has a work force of 4,800.

Speaking about the present situation and about plans for further development, they stated, among other things, that the IMR annually produced about 50,000 diesel engines, which drive about 90 per cent of the agricultural and building industry machines in our country. The workers of this collective also produce a large number of ship and industrial sets of motors and generators, as well as some 3,500 tractors, of their own design. Over 15 percent of the output is exported, primarily to developing countries, but a considerable portion also goes to the developed West European countries.

In the talks, a series of issues, such as living and working conditions of the employed, development of self-managing relations, skill pattern, work organization, remuneration system and others, were dealt with.

President Tito displayed particular interest in the work technology and productivity. He stressed that these were factors of essential significance for business results and for the entire progress of this and other collectives. Having been informed that the workers of this factory, which also employs a large number of highly-skilled cadres, had mastered advanced technological expertise, President Tito express satisfaction with the quality of products and with the fact that these products were being marketed today without difficulty, not merely domestically but in several other countries as well.

In response to President Tito's interest in difficulties and problems, the IMR workers stressed that despite successful mastery of technology, high growth in production and enviable labor productivity, the part of the income which remained at the disposal of the collective was growing less and less and that this jeopardized the accumulative and reproductive ability of this organization. Should this go on, it was stated, a danger of the collective being in the red would result.

In this connection, President Tito said that many collectives were facing today losses and that actions aimed at resolving this problem efficiently should be continued in an even more energetic manner. He also stressed on this occasion that causes should be examined more comprehensively and that that which resulted, for instance, from obsolete technology, market conditions and other objective circumstances should be strictly separated from that resulted from weak organization, low productivity or the fact that too much income was siphoned off.

President Tito endorsed the collective's efforts to safeguard the positive results of business activity up to now and the reputation which it enjoys, both at home and abroad.

Having been informed about the development of the Rakovica municipality as a whole, President Tito agreed with the assessment that this municipality--which had 6,000 inhabitants after the war and which now has 80,000--well illustrated our industrial and general progress, although the municipality had not yet rid itself of many problems, including housing problems and others.

Members of the delegation handed President Tito a golden badge and plaque in connection with last year's jubilee, as well as a picture--created by their worker, Djordje Zivkovic--which symbolizes the development of the factory.

Dorislav Badurina, chief of cabinet for the president of the republic, was present at the reception. After the talks, representatives of the IMR collective were guests at a luncheon given by President Tito.

STANE DOLANC OPENS ART EXHIBITION IN LJUBLJANA

LD2314347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, opened an exhibition of 39 works of Ivan Generalic, well-known artist and representative of the Hlebine school of naive painters. Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, greeted those present, including the artist himself.

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